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ABSTRACT

The United Methodist Church has a long tradition in American higher education. Since 1784, 839 distinct institutions have been affiliated with the United Methodist Church. Important to the United Methodist tradition are: education for all, regardless of social standing, ethnic identity, or gender; education that appropriately relates faith and reason; education that helps individuals make full use of their capabilities; education aimed at high standards of achievement. Several conclusions are drawn from the history of United Methodist action in higher education. First, the sheer magnitude of that involvement is extraordinary. Secondly, the development of United Methodist educational institutions paralleled the development of the country, moving west with the frontier and emphasized the provision of educational opportunity for all. Thirdly, the system was dynamic, always responding to the changing society it served. Closings, disaffiliations, and mergers with other institutions were natural events in the evolution of a stronger, more viable system of institutions. Continued evolution of the system is both natural and desirable. Chronological histories of all educational institutions identified as at some time affiliated with the United Methodist Church and its forebear churches in America are provided. (Author)

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To Give the Key of Knowledge

United Methodists and Education, 1784-1976

T. Michael Elliott
Diane Dillard
Renée G. Loeffler
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United Methodists and Education, 1784-1976

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THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON UNITED METHODIST HIGHER EDUCATION

The National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education was established by the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of The United Methodist Church in January, 1975. The National Commission's work consists of five broad areas of investigation:

1. An analysis of church policy with respect to The United Methodist Church's involvement in higher education through related institutions, campus ministries, and the support services of the Board of Higher Education and Ministry.

2. An analysis of the environment in which higher education functions and in which it will function in the future, including social, economic, and demographic trends which will affect independent higher education and the church.

3. An analysis of public policy and legal issues related to institutional/state and church/state relationships. Alternative social goals for public policy will be examined along with strategies to implement such goals.

4. An analysis of institutional goals, problems, organizational relationships, support structures, and institutional health, including modeling of effects of alternative church and public policies.

5. An analysis of the current system of campus ministries, including goals, problems, organizational relationships and support structures.

Recommendations based on these analyses will be developed for the appropriate constituencies including public policy makers, institutions, campus ministries, and church members and officials.

Recognizing that many of the problems and concerns the National Commission will be addressing are not peculiarly United Methodist but involve all of independent and especially church-related higher education, an *Interdenominational Advisory Group* to the National Commission was formed. The *Interdenominational Advisory Group* consists of staff from the following:

African Methodist Episcopal Church
American Baptist Church
American Lutheran Church
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Lutheran Church in America
Lutheran Educational Conference of North America
National Catholic Education Assn.
National Council of Churches
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Southern Baptist Convention
United Churches of Christ
United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Representatives from the above denominations and organizations have committed their time to the work of the National Commission and are sources of information and insight.

The National Commission is an extraordinary organization in several respects. First, the National Commission is a true *ad hocracy*, designed to self-destruct at the end of two and a half years. No resources will be expended to perpetuate either the Commission or positions for its staff. Second, the National Commission's charge was totally open-ended. There are no *a priori* conclusions or commitments to the status quo in United Methodist higher education with respect to either campus ministries or institutions. Even the Board of Higher Education and Ministry, the Commission's parent organization, has opened itself to examination and evaluation by the National Commission. Third, the National Commission staff are independent-minded generalists in higher education. They are committed to rigorous scholarship in the conduct of the various research studies and the formulation of the National Commission policy recommendations. Finally, the National Commission membership is a highly diversified group of persons, each having achieved distinction in his or her own right. This collective experience and wisdom constitute an extraordinary resource committed to what is probably the most comprehensive study ever undertaken by any denomination of its interest and investment in higher education.

INTRODUCTION

Soon after the National Commission began work the staff determined a need for an understanding of the historical origins of the current United Methodist system of higher education. It was felt that a brief history could increase insight in our study of the current system. The project was first defined as the development of a brief chronology of major events in the history of United Methodist involvement in higher education, including dates of foundings and closings of institutions. This first chronology was provided to the Commission membership at their first meeting and consisted of a listing just over 30 pages in length. That initial list sparked considerable interest, and each person who saw it seemed to have more information to add. Some provided leads to new sources, and these in turn led to the identification of more institutions and yet more sources. Finally, the history project grew to represent a rather substantial involvement of staff resources. It became clear that no history had ever been produced which pulled all of the various source materials together. It was also evident that the production of this history would not "save" any colleges, but it was the judgment of the staff that it was nevertheless a worthwhile investment of Commission resources as a service to our supporting church and its institutions.

As the perfection of the history continued, with no clear end in sight, it finally became apparent that we had to arbitrarily draw the line and curtail further research. Thus the current volume is undoubtedly incomplete. There may be sources of data which were not discovered. Some dates are missing, others may be inaccurate, and probably some institutions have been omitted completely. Many of the sources used provided conflicting information. In such cases we tried to use what appeared to be the most authoritative source, or the information that could be corroborated from other sources. In making such judgments we have undoubtedly erred. It is our hope that once this volume is widely distributed readers will provide additional information or corrections to the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry of The United Methodist Church Division of Higher Education so that a complete, definitive history may be produced at some time in the future.

Historical information includes the founding and/or charter dates, critical events in the history of the institutions, mergers, and, where appropriate, the year of the institution's closing or disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church. The information has been gathered from what

appeared to be the most reliable sources readily available. When listing their dates of origin, institutions generally claim the earliest possible date. This document reflects this institutional preference in most cases. Charter dates, because of the legal processes involved, are easier to document than founding dates, but most charter dates tend to follow the founding date by several years.

The index includes an alphabetical listing of over 1200 institutions affiliated one way or another with United Methodism in the United States. However, our research identified only 839 *distinct* institutions. Many of the institutions appearing in the index were affiliated through merger, or represent changes in name, program level, or location. In the history listings, chapters 3, 4, and 5, all institutions are listed under the current or last known name. Where two or more institutions merged, they are listed under the name of the merged institution. A change in location has been noted for institutions, but relocation was not considered to be equivalent to the founding of a new institution unless a lapse in time or transfer of property merited its recognition as such.

Despite the limitations of the data, the history is not without utility. It can provide the reader with an understanding of the origins of the current United Methodist schools and a sense of their diversity. In addition, one cannot review this history without appreciating the depth of involvement of The United Methodist Church and its forebears in education. Indeed, education has been an inseparable part of American United Methodism throughout its almost two centuries of history. Finally, the history can lend to the understanding of the pattern of development of the United Methodist "system" of education. The role of mergers and closings and relocations becomes apparent.

As with any volume of this type, many persons have made contributions to be acknowledged. Two, however, are paramount: Ms. Diane Dillard of the National Commission staff has had primary responsibility for the gathering of the data contained in this volume from the outset. She has spent countless hours in libraries and the archives of the church trying to ferret out all available information. Assisting her in this process, and making a primary contribution to the presentation of the material, has been Ms. Toni K. Flynn, also of the National Commission staff. Those who reviewed all or part of the history and made valuable contributions include: Richard N. Bender, E. Craig Brandenburg, Fred E. Harris, Warren J. Hartman, John D. Humphrey, Martha W. Lawrence, Gerald O. McCulloh, David G. Mobberley, Josephine Pitcock, and F. Thomas Trotter. In addition, council directors of all the annual conferences provided assis-

tance. Appendix C of this volume lists many others who took the time to make specific and valuable contributions to this work in response to an early draft which would clearly have remained woefully incomplete without their assistance. Graphic designer and layout artist for National Commission publications is Hermann F. Zimmermann of Design-Graphics, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee. To all of these we express our gratitude and acknowledge our debt, but in the end it is the staff of the National Commission that bears full responsibility for the materials contained herein. Although the National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education has received and will utilize this history as it conducts its work, the conclusions drawn and interpretations suggested herein have not been adopted or otherwise approved by the National Commission membership.

T. Michael Elliott

The Development of the United Methodist System of Education

PART ONE

The United Methodist Tradition

The United Methodist Church has a long, rich tradition in American higher education. American Methodism has been committed to education since its beginnings. The Christmas Conference of 1784, at which the Methodist Church in America was established, authorized as one of its first acts the establishment of Cokesbury College in Abingdon, Maryland. Soon thereafter Bishop Francis Asbury wrote to all Methodists, reminding them of their obligation to erect a school in the vicinity of every church, ". . . *to give the key of knowledge* in a general way to your children, and those of the poor in the vicinity of your small towns and villages."[1] Since that time literally hundreds of schools and colleges have been founded by or for United Methodists. This tradition continues today in 107 colleges and universities, 14 elementary and secondary schools, and 13 seminaries in the United States.

It has often been said that The United Methodist Church throughout its history in America has been affiliated in some way with 1,000 institutions. The current history includes institutions that were founded by Methodists or founded in the interest of Methodism and also institutions that have in some way been affiliated with The United Methodist Church or its forebears (i.e., institutions that a particular annual conference supported). The list also includes institutions that were founded by the state or other denominations and by some means later came under Methodist influence. This history documents 839 distinct institutions, although the number exceeds 1,200 if changes in name are cited as separate institutions, and possibly as many as 1,500 if changes in location are so cited.

A Unique Tradition

Throughout the almost two centuries of United Methodist involvement in higher education the major themes of the United Methodist tradition have been:

[1] Letters to the Brethren in the United Societies, September 16, 1791, as quoted in *The History of American Methodism* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1964), I, 548.

- Education should be available to all people regardless of social standing, ethnic identity, or gender.
- Education should appropriately relate faith and reason.
- Education should help individuals make full use of their capabilities and experience for service. Therefore, liberal and classical learning is critical along with professional and vocational training and neither is subservient to the other.
- Education should aim at high standards of student achievement based on deep concern for what is best for the person.

Although the United Methodist tradition now faces new frontiers and challenges in contemporary society, an understanding of the history of that tradition informs current policy. The new problems are difficult and require new kinds of solutions, but the tradition is not outdated.

Education for All

The United Methodist Church's concern for the education of all persons, regardless of sex or ethnic, economic, or social background, is manifested through its relationship with institutions having different purposes and constituencies. In the earliest days, this concern was expressed through the establishment of primary and secondary schools. The initial concern was basic literacy. Later, as the level of literacy rose, higher education became the major concern.

Wesley directly influenced the church's involvement in education. He became involved in educational matters when there was no significant education for the children of the working class except as pre-apprenticeship training. Educational opportunities for women were also not generally available. Wesley was disappointed with tax-supported education of his day, finding it "godless" and "harsh."[2] For Wesley, religion and education went hand in hand:

> . . . Since he believed that, though God is the only physician of souls, man might assist in the cure, and that the assistance could only be effectively rendered by education, we can see that in John Wesley's mind the scope of education was universal, embracing both the poor and the rich, and that for him the stratification of society, each with its different need in education, no longer existed.[3]

The Methodists were among the first to feel that a liberal education was necessary for the poor as well as the rich, the black as well as the white,

[2] Alfred H. Body, *John Wesley and Education* (London: The Epworth Press, 1936), p. 33.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 42.

the woman as well as the man. The church's contribution to the education of underprivileged persons, of blacks, and of women is extraordinary. As a result of its close identification with the emancipation movement, the Methodist Episcopal Church was a leader in the education of blacks after the Civil War. The Freedman's Aid Society, founded in 1866, became the church agency which addressed the vocational, educational, and religious needs of freed blacks. This commitment on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the education of blacks continues today through 12 predominantly black colleges and the programs of many other United Methodist-related institutions. Meharry Medical College has graduated almost 50% of the black physicians and dentists now practicing in this country, and Gammon Theological Seminary has been foremost in the theological education of blacks. Wesleyan College, a United Methodist institution founded as Georgia Female College in 1836, was the first American institution to offer women a collegiate education and is the oldest college for women in the world.[4] Still other institutions were specifically intended to provide education to the children of the poor.

Education of Ministers

The need for well-trained, learned clergy, the educational needs of an increasingly affluent church membership, and interdenominational competition were factors which influenced Methodist involvement in higher education. As the frontier lands became increasingly settled and as schools developed, the populace became increasingly literate. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the eighteenth century had recruited its membership largely from the less privileged classes. The church of the nineteenth century, however, saw the expansion of both wealth and education among its membership. Finding it was behind the times, the church recognized its need for a more educated clergy. Methodism competed with other denominations for both members and image.

> The ranks of our ministry were often impoverished by young men of piety and promise going out among others to seek literary advantages which we could not give them, and finally connecting themselves with other ecclesiastical bodies.[5]

Thus, even while some church leaders continued to oppose the notion of a "man-made ministry," pressure from the pioneer membership forced the creation of the first school for ministers at Newbury, Vermont, in

[4] *The History of American Methodism*, *op. cit.*, I, 560.

[5] Methodist Magazine, July, 1839, p. 272, as quoted in *The History of American Methodism*, *op. cit.*, I, 551.

1839. This institution later moved to Boston where it became the School of Theology of Boston University.[6] Currently 13 seminaries and schools of theology are affiliated with and supported by The United Methodist Church and carry the church's responsibility for theological education.

Higher Education with a Religious Dimension

In the absence of Methodist institutions of higher education, Methodist youth wishing to pursue their education were forced to go to institutions of other denominations. In the process, they often abandoned Methodism and joined the church that sponsored their college or university.[7] This trend was a source of great concern to many and was viewed as a practical reason for the founding of colleges. Moreover, the role of education in deepening and maturing conversion had been set forth by Wesley. Knowledge was viewed as empowering to Christian individuals in such a way as to benefit the individual as well as the church and society.[8]

From the outset the church's involvement in education was both broad-minded and inclusive.[9] *In Gloriam Dei Optimi Maximi In Usum Ecclesiae Et Republicae:* "To the glory of the most high God in the service of the church and state." This Latin statement, chosen by Wesley as the motto of Kingswood School, embraces the major elements of United Methodist ministry in higher education, a ministry whose institutions "have given the search for knowledge full freedom in a Christian but nonsectarian atmosphere." [10]

The essence of the Methodist tradition is that education is a means to serve. It is education with a religious dimension, but not religious education. Narrow sectarianism has not been the central thrust of The United Methodist Church or its forebears in higher education.

Education and the Individual

The United Methodist Church and its forebears have always maintained concern for individual persons as a primary focus. One manifestation of this concern is the church's support of education aimed at helping individuals make full use of themselves in service to their people or given community, to the greater society, and, hence, to themselves. Such concerns are central to the purposes of liberal arts colleges.

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[6] *Encyclopedia of World Methodism*, Nolan B. Harmon, ed. (Nashville: The United Methodist Publishing House, 1974), p. 2418.

[7] *The History of American Methodism*, *loc. cit.*

[8] John O. Gross, *The Beginnings of American Methodism* (New York: Abingdon Press, 1961), p. 114.

[9] *The History of American Methodism*, *op. cit.*, I. 552-553.

[10] Gross, *op. cit.*, p. 118.

Theologies of United Methodist forebear churches have varied, even as theologies of congregations vary today. It is likely that educational philosophies would vary also. However, United Methodists invariably place high value on the individual. The empowerment of the individual's spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic, emotional, and physical resources is of paramount concern, and this concern underlies all United Methodist support for education, especially liberal arts education.

Growth of the United Methodist System of Higher Education

Although the earliest Methodists recognized the importance of higher education and immediately began work on a college, it was much later that Methodists made a significant contribution to the widespread proliferation of educational institutions in pre-Civil War America. The first major thrust in this direction came in 1820 when the General Conference adopted a resolution asking each annual conference to establish a literary institution within its bounds. The next General Conference passed a second resolution strengthening the first. The founding of educational institutions thus became a priority of the total church. Existing academies, literary institutions, and seminaries proved not sufficient to meet the needs of the growing and migrating Methodist congregation.

A Tennessee Conference study committee reported in 1846:

> It is the opinion of your committee that next to the cause of religion itself, that of education has claims upon us of a high and commanding character. . . .
>
> . . . In a word we should lay our hand upon this instrumentality, and make it what it is designed to be, the hand-maid to religion.—The interests of Protestantism demand this, and while other denominations have been doing much in this cause, the Methodist Church, with all her superior advantages, has been idle, until a few years past. Let us no longer slumber while so much is to do, and may be done by us.[11]

Colleges were considered an asset to their communities and added considerably to the attractiveness of a territory, especially since many of the earliest colleges were founded in secluded areas. Methodists established many frontier colleges located in the wilderness, away from worldliness, for it was felt that in such a natural setting the nurture of

[11] *Nashville Christian Advocate*, November 20, 1846, as cited in Clarence M. Dannelly, "The Development of Collegiate Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1846-1902," pp. 13-14. Unpublished dissertation, Yale University, 1933.

young minds and bodies could best take place. The desire for healthy surroundings was so strong that in 1893 the St. Louis Conference disaffiliated with Bellevue Collegiate Institute because it felt there was no future for a school in Caledonia, Mo., which was so close (12 miles) to a railroad.

Many Methodist colleges were established a number of years before their territories had become states. Table 1 lists twelve of the current United Methodist institutions for which this was true. In the case of the University of Denver, the founding preceded statehood by 12 years, and Dickinson College was founded 14 years before Pennsylvania became a state and three years before the Declaration of Independence.[12]

TABLE 1. *CURRENT UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS WHOSE FOUNDING PRECEDED THEIR TERRITORIES' STATEHOOD*

College	Year Founded	State	Date of Statehood
Dickinson College	1773	Pennsylvania	1787
Louisburg College	1787	North Carolina	1789
Albion College	1835	Michigan	1837
Southwestern University	1840	Texas	1845
Iowa Wesleyan University	1842	Iowa	1846
Lawrence University	1847	Wisconsin	1848
Hamline University	1854	Minnesota	1858
Baker University	1858	Kansas	1861
University of Denver	1864	Colorado	1876
Dakota Wesleyan University	1885	South Dakota	1889
University of Puget Sound	1888	Washington	1889
Oklahoma City University	1904	Oklahoma	1907

Partly in response to the proliferation of institutions claiming affiliation with United Methodism the church in 1892 established the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church had earlier recognized the importance of education in the life of the church by establishing the General Board of Education as one of the permanent institutions of

[12] Dickinson College was founded by Presbyterians but affiliated with Methodism in 1833.

the church in 1864. The founding of the University Senate marks the first attempts to certify the institutions claiming Methodist relationship. It was supported by the association of presidents as a federation of institutions and is often cited as the first voluntary accrediting organization in higher education, predating the regional and other national associations by several years.

Impediments to Institutional Growth or Survival

Less than three of every ten institutions founded have continued to the current time as separate, United Methodist institutions. Early institutions, founded on the edges of the frontier, waged constant warfare against natural hazards such as fires as well as political and financial difficulties, and the sparseness of the population. Plagued by such difficulties, many institutions were forced to close almost as soon as they opened. Others seemed to struggle from year to year, sometimes closing temporarily but then reopening.

Fire proved to be a grave and common threat to the survival of early institutions. The first Methodist college in America, Cokesbury College (Dickinson did not join the Methodist connection until 1833), was founded in 1784, opened in 1787, and burned in 1795. It was rebuilt and reopened in 1796 but was consumed by fire a second time that same year. It never reopened. Many other institutions were unable to reopen after a fire, including Central Alabama Academy, Littleton College, San Angelo Junior College, Weston Female College, York College, and others. Wesleyan Female College was also rebuilt after a first fire but closed permanently in 1893 after a second fire destroyed the college.

The Civil War was to prove a special trial for many institutions. Many were forced to close for the duration of the war while others closed at the outset of the Civil War but then never reopened. Clearly, tenuous existence is not a new phenomenon in United Methodist higher education.

Another factor which contributed to the demise of many institutions was the lack of an adequate financial base from their day of founding. It became part of the conventional wisdom in frontier America that "one could hardly set up camp without a school springing up next to one's wagon." Many such schools were founded by United Methodists but never had the strong foundation necessary for survival. Most had meager or no endowments, and some occasionally suspended operations until

the staff could raise sufficient funds to reopen. For example, Allegheny College closed for a year in 1844 in order that the president and others might devote their entire time to the raising of money. Elsewhere the presiding elders found it necessary to go directly to their congregations begging food for the professors' tables.

Though controversial today, the granting of funds and land to independent institutions by state governments was a fairly common practice until the mid- to late nineteenth century, and many Methodist institutions received such support. With the rise of state-supported institutions, especially the land-grant colleges spawned by the Morrill Act of 1862, state support of institutions sponsored by churches or other bodies independent of the state began to dry up. Such state-sponsored institutions represented special competition to United Methodist and some other independent institutions because they were founded on many of the same democratic ideals which characterized the United Methodist tradition. Thus state controlled institutions have been factors in the decline of independent and United Methodist institutions almost since their earliest foundings.

The responses of United Methodist institutions to all of these environmental and other impediments varied. Some closed, but many exhibited remarkable resiliency. As will be shown in the following sections, many merged their assets to build new and stronger institutions. This evolutionary pattern has continued through the present century. Reacting to what some later called the reckless proliferation of institutions, Methodists have long looked to their system of higher education with an eye for fewer and stronger institutions. In 1934, the General Conference officially stated that the church should have "fewer and stronger institutions strategically located." [13] The thrust has been a reduction in the number of institutions in the name of the church as well as a strengthening in the nurture and support of those institutions, thus creating an ever stronger system of United Methodist higher education.

The net effect of all these forces is illustrated by the data displayed in Table 2. Here the size of the system of institutions affiliated with The United Methodist Church and its forebear churches is shown for each of four points in time. The system has always been characterized by a high degree of change as it has evolved to its present form. This evolution is described in Chapter 2.

[13] Robert Glenn Massengale, "Collegiate Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1902-1939." Unpublished dissertation, Yale University, 1950, p. 597.

TABLE 2. *NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AND ITS FORBEAR CHURCHES, 1828, 1860, 1899, 1976*

Type of Institution	1828	1860	1899	1976
Colleges and Universities	16	211	232	107
Seminaries	0	2	12	13
Elementary and Secondary Schools	9	68	37	14
TOTAL	25	281	281	134

The Evolving System

In the preceding sections the history of United Methodist involvement in higher education was briefly described in terms of its traditions and the forces which helped to shape its evolution. What follows are attempts to describe that evolution more precisely in analytic terms. The chronological data presented in chapters 3, 4, and 5 are subject to analysis in many different ways, and only some are presented here. Hence the data in the following chapters may not only provide the detailed understanding of the current analyses, but provide a resource work for other analysts who, hopefully, will continue this work. One area in need of analysis not possible here is the interrelationship of the history of these institutions with the histories of the denominations which came together to form The United Methodist Church. For the benefit of readers not familiar with the United Methodist tradition, a brief description of the development of The United Methodist Church is provided in Appendix A. From the analysis provided there it is clear that the history of the church has been characterized by mergers, just as the following analyses will so characterize the histories of United Methodist educational institutions.

In gathering statistics for this discussion the history has been divided into four time periods of unequal length. They are:

1784–1828, the period from the founding of the first Methodist institution through the end of the Jeffersonian era. Institutions founded before 1784 and later affiliated with The United Methodist Church are counted in this period.

1829–1860, the pre-Civil War years, beginning with the Jacksonian era and ending with the outbreak of the war.

1861–1899, the Civil War and post-war years through the turn of the century.

1900–1976, the twentieth century to date.

Other such breakdowns are possible, and the selection of these is in part arbitrary. Nevertheless, such division does enable the analyst to observe changes in the evolving system over time in a manner difficult to perceive directly from the histories presented in the following chapters.

One recurring difficulty in gathering statistics from the histories was the problem of missing data. Information is incomplete for some institutions, missing a date of founding, a date of closure, or a date of disaffiliation or merger. For ten institutions no data at all were found except references to their existence in several sources. Where possible, judgments were made concerning in which period a given event most likely occurred, basing the deductions on continuance or cessation of references in secondary sources. Clearly, however, such procedures are likely to have introduced error, and the statistics should not be considered absolutely precise. However, there is no indication that any error so introduced would likely be of sufficient magnitude to distort the overall trends cited and conclusions drawn.

The data chosen for analysis in the following sections are but a partial sample of the total analyses which could be gleaned from the history. Analyses are focused on total data for all institutions, and those for the colleges and universities. Additional data, including summary data for the seminaries and elementary and secondary schools related to The United Methodist Church may be found in the statistical tables included in this volume as Appendix B.

Foundings

Of the 839 institutions identified by National Commission staff research, founding dates are available for 829. Table 3 displays the distribution of the institutional foundings over time. The "Current United Methodist Institutions" line includes the founding dates of the 64 institutions which have subsequently merged to become part of the 134 institutions which currently constitute the United Methodist system. More than half of the 198 institutions were founded in the period from the Civil War through the turn of the century, and, surprisingly, 25 new institutions have been founded since that time. Only 8 of the current United Methodist institutions were founded prior to 1829, although 36 institutions had been founded by that time which were then, or later became, United Methodist affiliated. The other 28 have either closed or disaffiliated from the United Methodist system. While the majority of the institutions currently operating as United Methodist were founded in the 1861–1899 period,

TABLE 3. *DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING DATES OF CURRENT AND FORMER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH*

Institutions	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Current United Methodist Institutions	8	63	102	25	198
Former United Methodist Institutions*	28	330	244	29	641**
TOTAL	36	393	346	54	839**
Rate of Survival to Present as United Methodist Institutions	22%	16%	29%	46%	24%

*Includes institutions still operating after disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church and closed institutions.

**Includes ten institutions for which closing dates are not available.

the greatest number of the closed and currently disaffiliated institutions were founded prior to the Civil War. By considering each participant in a merger as a surviving institution (through the merger), it is possible to compare "survival" rates for each period of founding. Only 22% of the institutions founded prior to 1829 have survived to the present time, while the rate for those founded between 1829–1860 is 16%. Of the institutions founded between 1861–1899, 29% survived, and of those founded in this century 46% are still operating, although the latter group has yet to stand the tests of time as have the previous groups. In total, 24%, or 198, of the 839 institutions have survived to the present as distinct institutions or through merger.

The above data include seminaries and elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities. Table 4 displays the founding date data for United Methodist colleges and universities, including Meharry Medical College. There it may be seen that the overall distribution is essentially similar to that for all institutions, except that survival rates tend to be somewhat higher. The primary reason for this is that elementary and secondary school data include 76 Indian mission schools which have closed. Again, it is noted in Table 4 that a majority of the surviving colleges were founded subsequent to 1861, whereas a majority of the closed or disaffiliated institutions were founded prior to that time.

TABLE 4. *DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING DATES OF CURRENT AND FORMER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RELATED TO THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH*

Institutions	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Current United Methodist Colleges and Universities*	7	57	87	17	168
Former United Methodist Colleges and Universities**	12	187	163	21	392***
TOTAL	19	244	250	38	560***
Rate of Survival to Present as United Methodist Institutions	37%	23%	35%	45%	30%

*Includes Meharry Medical College.
**Includes institutions still operating after disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church and closed institutions.
***Includes nine colleges for which founding dates are not available.

Disaffiliations and Closings

Only 198 institutions have survived as components of the 134 current institutions, although more than 800 were founded. Of the remainder, 40 have continued to operate, though disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, and the remainder have closed. Table 5 displays the distribution of founding and closing dates for 347 colleges and universities founded or affiliated with The United Methodist Church which have subsequently closed. Again, the concentration of foundings is apparent in the nineteenth century, with the concentration of closings occurring during and following the Civil War and into the current century.

Of the 40 institutions still operating but disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, a similar pattern of foundings is apparent in Table 6. However, more than 80% of the disaffiliations have occurred since 1900. These disaffiliated institutions are of special interest. It is often suggested that disaffiliating institutions take that action in order to become a

TABLE 5. *DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING AND CLOSING DATES OF UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NO LONGER OPERATING*

Institutions	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Number Founded	8	169	143	18	347*
Number Closed	3	43	202	88	345**

*Founding and closing dates for nine colleges are unknown.
**The total number of closings does not equal the total number of institutions founded because on two occasions two institutions merged, and the new, merged institution later closed.

TABLE 6. *DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF FOUNDING AND DISAFFILIATION OF FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS STILL OPERATING**

Institutions	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Number Founded	4	19	20	3	46*
Number Disaffiliated	0	0	7	31	40**

*On six occasions two of the institutions merged prior to disaffiliation, thus the number of foundings is six greater than the number of disaffiliations.
**The date of disaffiliation is unknown for 2 of the institutions, thus the total exceeds the sum of the numbers specified as disaffiliations within the four periods by two.

part of a state system. The data collected by the National Commission suggest that this is not true. Table 7 displays data for institutions which disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, including those which disaffiliated and later closed. Of the 79 institutions which disaffiliated, 19, or about 25%, did so to become state institutions. The majority became independent institutions related to no church or affiliated with another church. Of those that did become state institutions, five nevertheless closed and fourteen (75%) are still operating. Of those disaffiliated institutions which remained independent, 43% are currently operating.

TABLE 7. *DISAFFILIATED UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, CURRENTLY OPERATING AND CLOSED, BY REASON FOR DISAFFILIATION*

Reason for Disaffiliation	Currently Operating	Now Closed	Total
To Become a State Institution	14	5	19
To Remain an Independent Institution	25	35	60
TOTAL	39	40	79

Mergers

An especially interesting aspect of the history of the United Methodist system of institutions of higher education has been the role of mergers. Although well over 800 institutions were founded, only 73 mergers have occurred. Because each merger necessarily involves two institutions, substantially more than 73 institutions have been involved; however, because some institutions' histories include two or more mergers, the total number of institutions which have undergone mergers is something less than 146. However, even if the number were to reach that high it would mean that only 17% of all the institutions ever affiliated with The United Methodist Church underwent mergers. However, the apparent smallness of the number of such actions belies the real importance of mergers in the history of United Methodist institutions. Tables 8 and 9 display, for all institutions, and for colleges and universities only, respectively, the number of mergers in the histories of current United Methodist institutions, former United Methodist institutions still operating, though disaffiliated, and former United Methodist institutions now closed. These data provide incontrovertible evidence that although the numbers of mergers have not been great, those that have occurred have been heavily concentrated among those surviving institutions. Indeed, an apparent characteristic of many institutions which have continued to operate has been a willingness to undertake mergers. In 70 of the 73 documented mergers, the merged institutions are still operating through the successor institutions. In only three instances did merged institutions later close.

The results are equally dramatic when only the data for colleges and universities are considered. (See Table 9.) Sixty-seven mergers took

TABLE 8. *DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF INSTITUTIONAL MERGERS FOR CURRENT AND FORMER UNITED METHODIST-RELATED INSTITUTIONS, ALL TYPES*

Institutional Status	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Currently United Methodist-Related	0	6	15	43	64
Formerly United Methodist, Still Operating	0	1	3	2	6
Formerly United Methodist, Now Closed	0	1	1	1	3
TOTAL	0	8	19	46	73

TABLE 9. *DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF INSTITUTIONAL MERGERS FOR CURRENT AND FORMER UNITED METHODIST-RELATED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

College and University Status	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Currently United Methodist-Related	0	6	15	40	61
Formerly United Methodist, Still Operating	0	1	3	2	6
Formerly United Methodist, Now Closed	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	0	7	19	43	69

place in colleges and universities currently operating, while only two occurred among the former United Methodist institutions now closed. Further, this apparent effect of merger cannot be discounted as a phenomenon of the distant past with no current relevance. Two-thirds of the mergers among the institutions currently operating in relation to The United Methodist Church occurred during this century.

Some Lessons of History

The vast amount of data contained in this volume is susceptible to analysis in many different ways, a few of which are summarized above. The kinds of conclusions one may draw are obviously dependent upon the kinds of analyses conducted. Thus, such conclusions as may be presented here are clearly incomplete relative to a complete analysis of the data. Nevertheless, some overriding statements can be made with substantial confidence.

Above all else, The United Methodist Church and its forebear churches have a magnificent history in the support of education. It is unlikely that any other group of persons representing 10% or less of the population has contributed so much to the education of Americans. Further, these educational institutions were supported for their educational value, recognized by United Methodists from the earliest beginnings of the Methodist, Evangelical, and United Brethren churches in this country, rather than for purposes of religious indoctrination. The indirect contribution the church has made to the country through these institutions cannot be measured. What number of students at these institutions were enabled to contribute to their society and humanity because of the advantage of United Methodist-supported education? How many graduates of these colleges and universities have assumed leadership positions in the church, nation, and world? The sheer magnitude of the history of United Methodist involvement in education is impressive indeed.

Secondly, it is clear that the development of United Methodist educational institutions paralleled the development of the country. They moved west with the frontier. They arose and closed in response to the moving population, and as they developed, they reflected the American ideals of democracy by emphasizing the provision of educational opportunity for all.

Thirdly, the system was dynamic, never being frozen in an artificial equilibrium, but always responding to the changing society it served. Some institutions closed because of inadequate financing, in turn dependent on an inadequate constituency to be served. As changes in population distribution, transportation, and other characteristics of society allowed institutions to complete their missions they, too, closed, to be followed by new institutions with new locations and new missions. Some institutions sought to define new missions for themselves and disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church in favor of other supporters. More disaffiliated as a result of church action as annual con-

ferences sought to concentrate their resources in fewer institutions. Still others recognized that an appropriate mode of institutional survival was merger with other institutions to build stronger, consolidated ones. When viewed in the context of the history of these 839 institutions, these actions of closing, disaffiliation, and merger do not appear to be the traumatic crisis occasions they are sometimes perceived to be today. Rather, they are natural events in the evolution of an ever stronger, more viable system of educational institutions.

There is no reason to assume that the current, 1976, system of educational institutions affiliated with The United Methodist Church has achieved any state of perfection such that further evolution will not take place. Disaffiliations have occurred within the past year, and current events suggest that some closings are imminent. Discussions of potential mergers both within the United Methodist system and with potential partners not currently part of that system are taking place at the time of this writing. It is likely that such discussions would be well informed by reviewing this history. The future of the institutions and their service to the United Methodist tradition of education should be the primary criterion for such decisions. This history provides a context for such deliberations that allows escape from the traditional problems of the vested interests of individuals or constituencies.

In considering the data presented in this history, it is appropriate to note with Shakespeare that "what is past is prologue."[14] This volume is a prologue that suggests a possibly bright future for the system of United Methodist education if it is ever evolving so that it may continue ". . . *to give the key of knowledge. . . .*"

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[14] *The Tempest*, II, i.

Chronological Histories of
Educational Institutions Affiliated
with The United Methodist Church

PART TWO

Histories of Institutions Currently Related to The United Methodist Church

Included in this chapter are chronological histories of the 134 institutions in the United Methodist system of educational institutions. The chapter is divided into three sections, with colleges and universities (including Meharry Medical College), schools of theology and seminaries, and elementary and secondary schools each listed separately. Institutions which have merged with others and have continued to operate through that merger are listed as part of the history of the new, merged institution.

UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ADRIAN COLLEGE Adrian, Michigan (1845–)

The following institutions merged to become Adrian College:

Michigan Union College Adrian, Michigan (1845–1859)

1854–1855, established as a seminary by the Wesleyan Methodist Church

1855, Michigan Union College formed from a merger of the original Wesleyan Methodist Seminary and Leoni Seminary (Meth. Prot.)

1859, library, students, and some faculty members of Michigan Union College, upon invitation, united with the newly formed Adrian College to become Adrian College

Adrian College Adrian, Michigan (1859-)

1859, Adrian College chartered as a degree granting institution

1868, trustees of college transferred sole ownership of Adrian College to the Meth. Prot. Church

1916, Adrian College and West Lafayette College merged to become Adrian College

West Lafayette College West Lafayette, Ohio (1899-1916)
1894, established as a Meth. Prot. institution
1916, West Lafayette College and Adrian College merged to become Adrian College

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY Anchorage, Alaska (1957-)

ALBION COLLEGE Albion, Michigan (1835-)
1835, chartered as Spring Arbor Seminary, Spring Arbor, Mich.
1836, college was moved to Albion, Mich.
1843, became Wesleyan Seminary at Albion
1850, Albion Female Collegiate Institute was established to provide educational opportunities for women, under the control of Wesleyan Seminary at Albion
1847, Albion Female Collegiate Institute and Wesleyan Seminary merged to become Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Albion
1861, chartered as Albion College; degrees granted to men and women

ALBRIGHT COLLEGE Reading, Pennsylvania (1856-)

The following institutions merged to become Albright College:

Albright College Reading, Pennsylvania (1856-)
1856, founded as Union Seminary (The Evangelical Assoc.), New Berlin, Pa.
1887, became Central Pennsylvania College
1902, Central Pennsylvania College and Albright Collegiate Institute merged to become Albright College, Myerstown, Pa.
1928, Albright College and Schuylkill College merged to become Albright College; relocated to the Schuylkill campus, Reading, Pa.
1946, became an E.U.B. school

Schuylkill College Reading, Pennsylvania (1881-1928)
1881, established by the East Pennsylvania Conference (The Evangelical Assoc.), Reading, Pa.
1886, college was moved to Fredericksburg, Pa.
1902, college was moved back to Reading, Pa.
1923, became Schuylkill College
1928, Schuylkill College and Albright College merged to become Albright College

Albright Collegiate Institute Myerstown, Pennsylvania (1895-1902)
1895, established by the United Evangelical Church

1902. Albright Collegiate Institute and Central Pennsylvania College merged to become Albright College

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE Meadville, Pennsylvania (1815-)

1817. chartered
1831. college temporarily closed due to financial difficulties
1833. reopened; came under Methodist control
1870. became a co-educational institution

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY Washington, D.C. (1893-)

1893. chartered
1915. officially dedicated and classes began; originally founded as a graduate school of history and public affairs
1925. liberal arts curriculum added; became a full university

ANDREW COLLEGE Cuthbert, Georgia (1854-)

1854. chartered as Andrew Female College
1863. temporarily closed during the Civil War; buildings used as a Confederate hospital
1866. reopened
1892. campus destroyed by fire
1917. reorganized as a junior college; became Andrew College
1956. became a co-educational institution

BAKER UNIVERSITY Baldwin City, Kansas (1858-)

The following institutions merged to become Baker University:

Baker University Baldwin City, Kansas (1858-)

1930. Baker University and Missouri Wesleyan College merged to become Baker University

Missouri Wesleyan College Cameron, Missouri (1883-1930)

1883. established as Cameron Institute
1897. became Missouri Wesleyan College
1928. reorganized to become a junior college
1930. Missouri Wesleyan College and Baker University merged to become Baker University

BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE Berea, Ohio (1845-)

The following institutions merged to become Baldwin–Wallace College:

Baldwin University Berea, Ohio (1845-1913)

1845. established as Baldwin Institute, a seminary for men and women
1846. first instruction

1855, became Baldwin University
1913, Baldwin University and German-Wallace College merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College

NOTE: Nast Theological Seminary, established in 1902, grew out of Nast Theological Professorship (1899). It might have been a part of Baldwin University and later Baldwin-Wallace College.

German-Wallace College Berea, Ohio (1863-1913)
1913, German-Wallace College and Baldwin University merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College

BENNETT COLLEGE Greensboro, North Carolina (1873-)
1873, established as a co-educational institution (M.E.C.)
1926, admission limited to women

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE Daytona Beach, Florida (1872-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1923, known as Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute; came under control of the M.E.C.
1929, became Bethune-Cookman College
1936, high school curriculum discontinued
1914, became a four-year degree granting college

The following institutions merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute:

Cookman Institute for Boys Jacksonville, Florida (1872-1923)
1923, Cookman Institute for Boys and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute

Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls Daytona Beach, Florida (1904-1923)
1923, Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls and Cookman Institute for Boys merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute

BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE Birmingham, Alabama (1856-)

The following institutions merged to become Birmingham-Southern College:

Southern University Greensboro, Alabama (1856-1918)

1856, chartered
1859, first instruction
1918, Southern University and Birmingham College merged to become Birmingham-Southern College

Birmingham College Birmingham, Alabama (1898-1918)

1898, established as North Alabama Conference College for Men
1909, became Birmingham College
1918, Birmingham College and Southern University merged to become Birmingham-Southern College

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Boston, Massachusetts (1839-)

1839, established as Wesleyan Theological Institute, in connection with Newbury Biblical Institute, Newbury, Vt.
1847, college was moved to Concord, N.H.; became Methodist General Biblical Institute
1867, college was moved to Boston, Mass.; became the Boston Theological Seminary
1860, Boston University was established; the original seminary became Boston University School of Theology

BREVARD COLLEGE Brevard, North Carolina (1853-)

The following institutions merged to become Brevard College:

Rutherford College Brevard, North Carolina (1853-1934)

1853, established as Owl Hollow Academy
1858, became Rutherford Academy
1861, became Rutherford Seminary
1870, became Rutherford College
1934, Rutherford College, Weaver College, and Brevard Institute merged to become Brevard College

Weaver College Weaverville, North Carolina (1873-1934)

1873, established as Weaverville College (also known as Weaver Male College)
1873, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1912, reorganized as a junior college; became Weaver College
1934, Weaver College, Rutherford College, and Brevard Institute merged to become Brevard College

Brevard Institute Brevard, North Carolina (1895-1934)

1934, Brevard Institute, Rutherford College, and Weaver College merged to become Brevard College

CENTENARY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN Hackettstown, New Jersey (1866-)

1866, established as Centenary Collegiate Institute by the Newark Annual Conference (M.E.C.)
1867, chartered
1874, reorganized as a co-educational preparatory school and woman's college
1897, college work discontinued
1910, admission limited to girls
1926, reorganized as a two-year college for women
1956, became Centenary College for Women

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA Shreveport, Louisiana (1825-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1845, State of Louisiana threatened to close the institution; came under control of M.E.C., So., when purchased by the church for $10,000 (Trustees were relieved of repayment in refund for educating 10 indigents a year and agreeing to not establish a sectarian course of study)
1861, closed temporarily because of the Civil War
1865, reopened
1908, college was moved to Shreveport, La.

The following institutions merged to become Centenary College of Louisiana:

College of Louisiana Jackson, Louisiana (1825-1845)

1825, established by the State of Louisiana as a quasipublic institution
1845, College of Louisiana and Centenary at Clinton merged to become Centenary College of Louisiana

Centenary at Clinton Blandon Springs, Mississippi (1839-1845)

1839, established in Clinton, Miss.
1840, college was moved to Blandon Springs, Miss.

1845. Centenary at Clinton and College of Louisiana merged to become Centenary College of Louisiana

CENTRAL METHODIST COLLEGE Fayette, Missouri (1854-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1924-1925. assets of Scarritt-Morrisville College, Central College for Women, and Marvin College given over to Central College at their closing
1939. college came under the sponsorship of all Missouri branches of Methodism (M.E., M.E., So., and Meth. Prot.)
1961. became Central Methodist College

The following institutions merged to become Central Methodist College:

Central College Fayette, Missouri (1854-)

1853. M.E.C., So., authorized the establishment of Central College
1854. established
1856. chartered
1857. first instruction
1914. Central College and Woodson Institute merged to become Central College
1922. Central College, Howard-Payne College, Northwest Missouri College, and Centenary College at Palmyra merged to become Central College

Howard-Payne College Fayette, Missouri (1844-1922)

1844. established as Howard High School, a private co-educational school
1854. destroyed by fire
1857. property given to Central College
1859. reopened as Howard Female College
1860's. temporarily closed during the Civil War
1861. became Howard-Payne College
1861. classical seminary (preparatory school) established and operated except during the brief period the institution was closed
1878. preparatory school discontinued
1922. Howard-Payne College and Central College merged to become Central College

Northwest Missouri College Albany, Missouri (1877-1910)

1922. Northwest Missouri College and Central College merged to become Central College

Woodson Institute Richmond, Missouri (1893-1914)
1914. Woodson Institute and Central College merged to become Central College

Centenary College at Palmyra Palmyra, Missouri (1886-1922)
1922. Centenary College at Palmyra and Central College merged to become Central College

Assets of the following institutions were given over to Central College at their closing:

Scarritt-Morrisville College Morrisville, Missouri (1842-1924)
1924. school closed; assets given over to Central College

The following institutions merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College:

Morrisville College Morrisville, Missouri (1842-1908)
1842. established as Southwest Missouri High School, Ebenezer, Mo.
1846. first instruction
1860's. temporarily closed during the Civil War
1872. college was moved to Morrisville, Mo.; became Morrisville Collegiate Institute
1884. became Morrisville College
1908. Morrisville College and Scarritt Collegiate Institute merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College

Scarritt Collegiate Institute Neosho, Missouri (1879-1908)
1908. Scarritt Collegiate Institute and Morrisville College merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College

Central College for Women Lexington, Missouri (1869-1925)
1869. established as Central Female College
1906. became Central College for Women
1925. school closed; assets given over to Central College

Marvin College Fredericktown, Missouri (1869-1924)
1893. came under sponsorship of M.E.C. after church disaffiliated with Bellevue Collegiate Institute (see page 98)
1924. school closed; assets given over to Central College

CLAFLIN COLLEGE Orangeburg, South Carolina (1866-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1896, known as Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute
1896, became Claflin University
19 , became Claflin College

The following institutions merged to become Claflin College:

Baker Theological Institute Charleston, South Carolina (1866-1869)
1869, college was moved to Orangeburg, S.C.; Baker Theological Institute and Claflin University merged to become Claflin University

Claflin University Orangeburg, South Carolina (1869-)
1869, Claflin University purchased and was established on the site of Orangeburg Female College
1869, Claflin University and Baker Theological Institute merged to become Claflin University
1872-1895, South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College, organized by the State of South Carolina, was put under the control of Claflin University
1896, Claflin University and South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College merged to become Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute

South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College Orangeburg, South Carolina (1872-1896)
1872, established as a coordinate branch of Claflin University by the State of South Carolina as a land-grant college
1896, South Carolina A & M College merged with Claflin University to become Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute

CLARK COLLEGE Atlanta, Georgia (1869-)
1869, established as Clark University by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) as a grammar school
1875, theology department established which later became Gammon Theological Seminary (1883; see page 75)
1915, assets of LaGrange Seminary given at its closing to Clark University

1941, became Clark College; moved to Atlanta University complex adjoining Spelman College, Morehouse College, and Atlanta University

COLUMBIA COLLEGE Columbia, South Carolina (1854-)

1854, established as Columbia Female College
1865, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1873, reopened
1904, college was moved to a new location in Columbia
1905, became Columbia College (for women)
1909, campus destroyed by fire
1948–1951, Columbia College and Wofford College operated under one administration

CORNELL COLLEGE Mount Vernon, Iowa (1852-)

1852, planned as Mount Vernon Wesleyan Seminary
1853, opened as Iowa Conference Seminary
1854, chartered
1855, became Cornell College; reorganized as a four-year college
1856, Upper Iowa Conference accepted the institution as a conference college
1894, preparatory school division became Cornell Academy (later Cornell College High School)
1921, Cornell College High School closed

DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Mitchell, South Dakota (1883-)

The following institutions merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University:

Dakota Wesleyan University Mitchell, South Dakota (1883-)

1882, resolution passed by Dakota Mission Conference of the M.E.C. to establish a school
1883, charter granted
1885, established as Dakota University; new charter obtained; first instruction
1886, formally came under sponsorship of the Dakota Annual Conference
1904, became Dakota Wesleyan University

1947, Dakota Wesleyan University and Black Hills College merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University

Black Hills College Hot Springs, South Dakota (1887-1900)

1900, closed temporarily because of financial difficulties, but school never reopened; city used the campus for a high school until 1924

1947, Black Hills College, without reopening, and Dakota Wesleyan University merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University

DePAUW UNIVERSITY Greencastle, Indiana (1837-)

1837, chartered

1838, first instruction, as Indiana Asbury University

1867, became a co-educational institution

1884, became DePauw University

1888, received state aid; was viewed as a nonsectarian college but favoring Methodist students

DICKINSON COLLEGE Carlisle, Pennsylvania (1773-)

1773, established as The Grammar School by the Presbyterian Church

1783, became Dickinson College

1804, college was moved to campus of West College (current location) after a fire destroyed the original campus

1816, closed temporarily for financial reasons

1821, reopened because of legislative grants from the State of Pennsylvania

1833, purchased by the M.E.C.

1860's, closed temporarily during the Civil War; campus served as a hospital

1933, acquired additional property for campus

DILLARD UNIVERSITY New Orleans, Louisiana (1869-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1930, became affiliated with M.E.C., So.

1930, Flint Goodridge Hospital became part of Dillard University

1935, college was moved to a new campus in New Orleans

1939, assets of Gilbert Academy, which had operated as a unit of Dillard University, given over to the university

The following institutions merged to become Dillard University:

New Orleans University New Orleans, Louisiana (1869-1930)

1869, established as Union Normal School

18 , became New Orleans University
1911, Flint Goodridge Medical College was discontinued as part of the university's curriculum
1930, New Orleans University and Straight College merged to become Dillard University

Straight College New Orleans, Louisiana (1869-1930)
1869, established by the Congregational Church
1930, Straight College and New Orleans University merged to become Dillard University

Gilbert Academy Baldwin, Louisiana (1875-1939)
1875, established as Gilbert Normal and Industrial College, a coeducational secondary school for blacks; later became Gilbert Academy
1919, transferred to New Orleans as the high school department of New Orleans University, continuing until 1935.
1939, assets turned over to Dillard University; Gilbert Academy continued operations as a separate institution under sponsorship of the Board of Education of The Methodist Church until 1949

DREW UNIVERSITY Madison, New Jersey (1866-)
1868, chartered as Drew Theological Seminary
1928, became Drew University
1938, Brothers College was established, the liberal arts college of Drew University, with admission limited to men
1943, Brothers College became a co-educational institution; renamed The College of Liberal Arts of Drew University

DUKE UNIVERSITY Durham, North Carolina (1838-)
1838, established as Brown's Schoolhouse, Randolph, N.C.
1839, became Union Institute
1851, reorganized as a normal college; its purpose was to train teachers
1853, received indirect assistance from the State of North Carolina in the form of loans; North Carolina Conference rechartered the college, assuming control in 1856
1859, relations with State of North Carolina severed; became Trinity College
1892, college was moved to Durham, N.C.
1926, The Divinity School was established as a division of Trinity College
1927, Trinity College became Duke University

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE Emory, Virginia (1836-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1922. became a co-educational institution

The following institutions merged to become Emory and Henry College:

Emory and Henry College Emory, Virginia (1836-)

1836. established by the Holston Conference, M.E.C.
1838. first instruction, as a manual labor school
1839. chartered
1845. became a liberal arts college
1860's. temporarily closed during the Civil War; physical plant used as a hospital
1918. Emory and Henry College and Martha Washington College merged to become Emory and Henry College

Martha Washington College Abingdon, Virginia (1853-1918)

1859. property purchased by the Holston Conference, M.E.C.
1918. Martha Washington College and Emory and Henry College merged to become Emory and Henry College; Martha Washington continued to operate as a college for women
1922. reorganized to become a junior college for women
1931. sponsorship by the church ceased; college closed

EMORY UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Georgia (1836-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1860's. Emory College closed temporarily during the Civil War
1866. reopened
1915. university charter granted
1919. became Emory University; college was moved to Atlanta, Ga.
Divisions formed: Candler School of Theology, 1914 (became part of Emory University in 1915); Emory Junior College, 1928–1953; and Oxford College of Emory University, 1929

The following institutions merged to become Emory College:

Georgia Manual Labor School Cullodensville, Georgia (1833-1840)

1833. established as Cullodensville Academy, under sponsorship of the Georgia Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1834, chartered as Georgia Manual Labor School
1840, Georgia Manual Labor School and Emory College merged to become Emory College

Emory College Atlanta, Georgia (1836-)
1836, originally located in Oxford, Ga.
1840, Emory College and Georgia Manual Labor School merged to become Emory College
1841, manual labor program of education dropped from the curriculum

FERRUM COLLEGE Ferrum, Virginia (1913-)
1913, established as Ferrum Training School, an elementary and high school
1914, first instruction
1928, reorganized, adding a two-year college department; became Ferrum Training School and Junior College
1955, high school work discontinued; became Ferrum College
1975, listed as a four-year college in the *Education Directory* (NCES)

FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE Lakeland, Florida (1885-)
1885, established as Florida Conference College, a training school, Leesburg, Fla.
1902, became Florida Seminary; college was moved to Palm Harbor, Fla.
1906, became Southern College
1922, college was moved to Lakeland, Fla.
1965, became Florida Southern College

GREEN MOUNTAIN COLLEGE Poultney, Vermont (1834-)
1834, established as Troy Conference Academy (M.E.C.)
1863, became Ripley Female Seminary, the first Vermont higher educational institution to grant degrees to women
1874, renamed Troy Conference Academy
1931, reorganized as a two-year co-educational institution
1943, became Green Mountain College
1975, listed as a four-year college in the *Education Directory* (NCES)

GREENSBORO COLLEGE Greensboro, North Carolina (1838-)
(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)
1954, became a co-educational institution

The following institutions merged to become Greensboro College:

Greensboro College Greensboro, North Carolina (1838-)
1838, chartered as Greensboro Female College
1913, became Greensboro College for Women
1921, became Greensboro College
1938, assets of Davenport College transferred to Greensboro College to form Greensboro College, Inc.

Davenport College Lenoir, North Carolina (1853-1933)
1853, established as Davenport Female College
1855, became Davenport College
1870, came under sponsorship of North Carolina Conference
1877, college destroyed by fire; partially rebuilt by 1881
1881-1901, operated as a high school
1933, school closed permanently
1938, endowment transferred to Greensboro College to become Greensboro College, Inc.

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY St. Paul, Minnesota (1854-)
1854, originally located in Red Wing, Minn.
1869, temporarily closed; trustees wished to find a more central location for the school
1880, reopened in St. Paul, Minn.

HAWAII LOA COLLEGE Kaneohe, Hawaii (1963-)
1967, first instruction, in temporary quarters at Chaminade College of Honolulu and later at the Community Church of Honolulu
1971, college was moved to current location at Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii
Presently sponsored by The United Methodist Church, the United Church of Christ, the Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian Church

HENDRIX COLLEGE Conway, Arkansas (1876-)
The following institutions merged to become Hendrix College:

Hendrix-Henderson College Conway, Arkansas (1876-)
1876, chartered as Central Collegiate Institute, Altus, Ark.
1882-1884, came under sponsorship of the Ark. Methodist Conference
1889, became Hendrix College

1890, college was moved to Conway, Ark.
1929, Hendrix College and Henderson-Brown College merged to become Hendrix-Henderson College
1931, Hendrix-Henderson College and Galloway Woman's College merged; college was renamed Hendrix College

Galloway Woman's College Searcy, Arkansas (1888-1931)
1888, came under sponsorship of White River Conference
1931, reorganized as a junior college; Galloway Woman's College and Hendrix-Henderson College merged to become Hendrix College

Henderson-Brown College Arkadelphia, Arkansas (1889-1929)
1889, established as Arkansas Methodist College
1889, came under sponsorship of the Little Rock Conference
1904, became Henderson College
1909, became Henderson-Brown College
1929, Henderson-Brown College and Hendrix College merged to become Hendrix-Henderson College

HIGH POINT COLLEGE High Point, North Carolina (1924-)
1921, citizens of High Point, N.C., donated land to the Meth. Prot. Church to establish a college
1924, established as High Point College; assets of Yadkin College transferred to High Point College at Yadkin's closing (see page 136)

HIWASSEE COLLEGE Madisonville, Tennessee (1826-)
1826, established as Fort Creek Academy, a school for boys
1849, Hiwassee College was established to replace and expand Fort Creek Academy's program
1850, chartered as a senior college
1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1870, came under the sponsorship of Holston Conference (M.E.C.)
1907, reorganized as a junior college

HUNTINGDON COLLEGE Montgomery, Alabama (1854-)
1854, chartered as Tuskegee Female College (M.E.C., So.), Tuskegee, Ala.
1872, became Alabama Conference Female College; M.E.C. assumed full responsibility for the college
1909, college was moved to Montgomery, Ala; became Woman's College of Alabama

1932, became unofficially a co-educational institution
1935, became Huntingdon College
1946, became officially a co-educational institution

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE Austin, Texas (1876-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1876 is accepted as the founding date of Huston-Tillotson College by action of the Huston-Tillotson Board of Trustees
Presently, college is affiliated with The United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ

The following institutions merged to become Huston-Tillotson College:

Tillotson College Austin, Texas (1875-1952)
1877, chartered as Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute; founded by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church
1881, first instruction
1894, became Tillotson College
1909, reorganized as a liberal arts college
1925, reorganized as a junior college
1926, admission limited to women
1931, reorganized as a senior college
1935, became a co-educational institution
1952, Tillotson College and Samuel Huston College merged to become Huston-Tillotson College

Samuel Huston College Austin, Texas (1876-1952)
1876, established as Andrews Normal School, Dallas, Tex.
1890, school was moved to Austin, Tex.
1900, became Samuel Huston College
1926, reorganized as a senior college
1952, Samuel Huston College and Tillotson College merged to become Huston-Tillotson College

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Bloomington, Illinois (1850-)

The following institutions merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University:

Illinois Wesleyan University Bloomington, Illinois (1850-)

1850, established as Illinois University, a preparatory school
1851, reorganized as a liberal arts college
1853, chartered
1870, became a co-educational institution
1875, Illinois University and Chaddock College merged to become Illinois University (see Chaddock Boy's School, page 84)
1919, preparatory school program discontinued
19 , became Illinois Wesleyan University
1928, Illinois Wesleyan University and Hedding College, without reopening, merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University

Hedding College Abingdon, Illinois (1856-1926)

1856, established as Hedding Collegiate Seminary
1856, Peoria Conference appointed 9 trustees to the college
1857, became Hedding Seminary and Female College
1875, became Hedding College
1926, college closed
1928, Hedding College, without reopening, and Illinois Wesleyan University merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University

INDIANA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY Indianapolis, Indiana (1902-)

1902, established as Indiana Central College (Church of the United Brethren in Christ); through the legal charter school was a university, but often called "college"
1921, became Indiana Central University
1946, became an E.U.B. school

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1842-)

1842, established as Mount Pleasant Literary Institute
1843, became Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute
1849, came under the sponsorship of the Iowa Conference (M.E.C.)
1855, became Iowa Wesleyan University
1873, temporary affiliation with Mount Pleasant German College began
1909, affiliation with Mount Pleasant German College ceased
1912, became Iowa Wesleyan College

Mount Pleasant German College was temporarily affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan University:

Mount Pleasant German College Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1873-1909)

1873, located originally in Quincy, Ill.; college was moved to Mount

Pleasant, Iowa; became affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan University for the training of ministers and teachers
1909, affiliation with Iowa Wesleyan University ceased; Mount Pleasant German College closed; the seminary department of Mount Pleasant German College was transferred to Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. (see Central Wesleyan College, page 102)

KANSAS WESLEYAN Salina, Kansas (1886-)
1886, established as Kansas Wesleyan University (M.E.C.)
1970, became Kansas Wesleyan

KENDALL COLLEGE Evanston, Illinois (1934-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1934, established as Evanston Collegiate Institute; campus was inherited from the merger of Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary and the Evanston Bible School
1950, became Kendall College

The following institutions merged to become Kendall College:

Evanston Bible School Evanston, Illinois (1870-1934)
1870, chartered
1886, first instruction, as Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary
19 , became Evanston Bible School
1934, Evanston Bible School and Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary merged to become Evanston Collegiate Institute

Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary Evanston, Illinois (1870-1934)
1870, established as Swedish Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary, Galesburg, Ill.
1872, college was moved to Galva, Ill.
1875, college was moved to Evanston, Ill.
1934, became Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary; academy and theological programs ceased and the resources were combined with those of the Evanston Bible School to form a two-year liberal arts college, Evanston Collegiate Institute

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE Owensboro, Kentucky (1860-)

1860, chartered; campus at Millersburg, Ky., completed
1866, first instruction as Millersburg Methodist College
1867, became Kentucky Wesleyan University
1890, college was moved to Winchester, Ky.
1951, college was moved to Owensboro, Ky.
1956, became Kentucky Wesleyan College

LaGRANGE COLLEGE LaGrange, Georgia (1831-)

1831, established as LaGrange Female Academy
1847, became LaGrange Female Institute; reorganized as a degree granting institution
1851, became LaGrange Female College
1856, came under the sponsorship of the North Georgia Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1934, became LaGrange College
1953, became a co-educational institution

LAMBUTH COLLEGE Jackson, Tennessee (1843-)

1843, established as Memphis Conference Female Institute, Memphis, Tenn.
1923, became Lambuth College, a co-educational institution
1923, college was moved to Jackson, Tenn.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY Appleton, Wisconsin (1847-)

The following institutions merged to become Lawrence University:

Lawrence College Appleton, Wisconsin (1847-)

1849, first instruction
1964, Lawrence College and Milwaukee-Downer College merged to become Lawrence University

Milwaukee-Downer College Milwaukee, Wisconsin (-1964)

1964, Milwaukee-Downer College (consisted of: Downer College for Women, Conservatory of Music, and the Institute of Paper Chemistry) and Lawrence College merged to become Lawrence University

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE Annville, Pennsylvania (1866-)

1866, citizens of the Annville Church of the United Brethren in Christ

offered the existing Annville Academy building to establish a college
1866, Lebanon Valley college opened (institution also known as Annville Academy) under sponsorship of the East Pennsylvania Conference
1946, became an E.U.B. school

LINDSEY WILSON COLLEGE Columbia, Kentucky (1903-)
1903, established as Lindsey Wilson Training School, a secondary school and normal school, by the Louisville Conference
1923, junior college work added to the curriculum; became Lindsey Wilson College
1932, secondary and normal school work discontinued

LON MORRIS COLLEGE Jacksonville, Texas (1873-)
1873, established as Alexander Collegiate Institute, Kilgore, Tex.
1875, came under the sponsorship of Texas Methodist Conference
1894, college was moved to Jacksonville, Tex.
1912, reorganized as a junior college; became Alexander College
1924, became Lon Morris College

LOUISBURG COLLEGE Louisburg, North Carolina (1787-)
1787, established as Franklin Academy, a school for boys
1802, rechartered
1805, reopened
1813, female department added to Franklin Academy to be incorporated as Louisburg Female Academy in 1814
1855, college curriculum added to Louisburg Female Academy's program; became Louisburg Female College
1865, campus occupied by a Union cavalry force; buildings used as a hospital and a granary
1868, temporarily closed
1889, reopened
1907, came under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1915, reorganized as a junior college
1928, fire destroyed 3 main buildings on the campus
1931, became Louisburg College, a co-educational institution

LYCOMING COLLEGE Williamsport, Pennsylvania (1812-)
1812, established as Williamsport Academy, an elementary school

1848, became Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary; reorganized as a boarding school
1929, became Williamsport-Dickinson Junior College
1947, became Lycoming College; reorganized as a four-year degree granting institution

MacMURRAY COLLEGE Jacksonville, Illinois (1846-)
1848, first instruction, as Illinois Conference Female Academy
1851, became Illinois Conference Female College
1863, became Illinois Female College
1899, became Illinois Woman's College
1909, first collegiate degrees conferred
1930, became MacMurray College for Women
1955, MacMurray College for Men was established
1969, became a co-educational institution; became MacMurray College

MARTIN COLLEGE Pulaski, Tennessee (1870-)
1870, established as Martin Female College, a four-year college for women and an elementary school for local residents
1903, became Martin College
1908, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1914, reorganized as a junior college
1938, became a co-educational institution

McKENDREE COLLEGE Lebanon, Illinois (1828-)
1828, established as Lebanon Seminary
1834, became McKendrian College; came under sponsorship of the Missouri-Illinois Conference
1834, became McKendree College; taken over by the Southern Illinois Conference

McMURRY COLLEGE Abilene, Texas (1920-)
1923, first instruction
1923-1925, operated as a junior college
1925, reorganized as a senior college
19 , McMurry College and Dallas Institute of Vocal and Dramatic Art merged to become McMurry College

McMurry College was the successor institution for four small Texas colleges:

Clarendon College Clarendon, Texas (1898-1927)
1898, established as a junior college
1926, reorganized as a senior college
1927, institution sold to the Clarendon Independent School District

Stamford College Stamford, Texas (1907-1918)
1918, school destroyed by fire

Seth Ward College Plainview, Texas (1910-1917)
1910, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1914, reorganized as a junior college
1917, school destroyed by fire; records transferred to Clarendon College

Western College ?, Texas (1912- ?)

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE Nashville, Tennessee (1876-)
1876, founded as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) (see Walden College, page 132)
1915, granted a separate charter by the State of Tennessee as Meharry Medical College

METHODIST COLLEGE Fayetteville, North Carolina (1956-)
1956, chartered
1960, first instruction

MILLSAPS COLLEGE Jackson, Mississippi (1890-)

The following institutions merged to become Millsaps College:

Millsaps College Jackson, Mississippi (1890-)
1890, chartered
1892, first instruction
1899, became a co-educational institution
1938, Millsaps College and Grenada Collegiate Institute merged to become Millsaps College

Grenada Collegiate Institute Grenada, Mississippi (-1938)
1879, the North Mississippi Conference accepted sponsorship of a school at Grenada, Miss.

1882, rechartered as Grenada Collegiate Institute
1938, Grenada Collegiate Institute and Millsaps College merged to become Millsaps College

MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE Sioux City, Iowa (1889-)

The following institutions merged to become Morningside College:

Morningside College Sioux City, Iowa (1889-)
1889, established as the University of the Northwest
1894, became Morningside College; purchased and chartered by the North Iowa Annual Conference (M.E.C.)
1914, Morningside College and German College of Charles City merged to become Morningside College

German College of Charles City Charles City, Iowa (1868-1914)
1868, established as Northwest German-English Normal School by the Northwest German Conference, Galena, Ill.
1880, college work added to the curriculum; theological work was offered in German; became German-English College of Galena
1890, college was moved to Charles City, Iowa; became German College of Charles City
1914, German College of Charles City and Morningside College merged to become Morningside College

MORRISTOWN COLLEGE Morristown, Tennessee (1881-)
1881, established as Morristown Seminary, an elementary and secondary school, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)
19 , became Morristown Normal and Industrial Academy
1923, reorganized as a junior college
1960, became Morristown College

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE Alliance, Ohio (1846-)

The following institutions merged to become Mount Union College:

Mount Union College Alliance, Ohio (1846-)
1846, established as Select School
1849, became Mount Union Seminary

1858, became Mount Union College
1864, came under full sponsorship by the M.E.C.
1865, Conservatory of Music (presently the department of music) was added to the college
1911, Mount Union College and Scio College merged to become Mount Union College

Scio College New Market, Ohio (1857-1911)
1857, established as The Rural Seminary, Harlem Springs, Ohio
1867, college was moved to New Market, Ohio; became New Market College
1878, became Scio College
1911, Scio College and Mount Union College merged to become Mount Union College

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Lincoln, Nebraska (1887-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1888, college was moved to Lincoln, Neb.
1940, reorganized as a liberal arts college

The following institutions merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University:

Nebraska Wesleyan University Osceolo, Nebraska (1887-)
1853-1856, predecessor institution established as Cass County University
1887, Nebraska Wesleyan University chartered, Osceolo, Neb.; formed from the merger of three small Methodist colleges: Nebraska Central College, Mallalieu University, and Orleans College
1887, York Seminary and North Central Methodist College merged with Nebraska Wesleyan University to become Nebraska Wesleyan University
1888, first instruction

York Seminary York, Nebraska (1879-1887)
1887, York Seminary and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

Nebraska Central College York, Nebraska (1884-1887)
1884, established by the North Nebraska Conference

1887. Nebraska Central College and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

North Central Methodist College York, Nebraska (1884-1887)
1884. originally located in Central City, Neb.; college was moved to Fullerton, Neb.
1887. college was moved to York, Neb.; North Central Methodist College and York Seminary merged with Nebraska Wesleyan University to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

Mallalieu University Bartley, Nebraska (1886-1887)
1886. established by the West Nebraska Conference
1887. Mallalieu University and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

Orleans College Orleans, Nebraska (1886-1887)
1887. Orleans College and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

NORTH CAROLINA WESLEYAN COLLEGE Rocky Mount, North Carolina (1956-)
1956. chartered
1960. first instruction

NORTH CENTRAL COLLEGE Naperville, Illinois (1861-)
1861. established as Plainfield College, Plainfield, Ill. (The Evangelical Assoc.)
1864. became North-Western College
1870. college was moved to Naperville, Ill.
1926. became North Central College
1946. became an E.U.B. school

OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY Ada, Ohio (1871-)
1871. established as Northeastern Ohio Normal School
1885. chartered as Ohio Normal School
1898. came under sponsorship of the Central Ohio Conference (M.E.C.)
1914. became Ohio Northern University

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Delaware, Ohio (1842-)

The following institutions merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University:

Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware, Ohio (1842-)

1842, chartered; admission limited to men

1877, Ohio Wesleyan University and Ohio Wesleyan Female College merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University, a co-educational institution

Ohio Wesleyan Female College Delaware, Ohio (1853-1877)

1877, Ohio Wesleyan Female College and Ohio Wesleyan University merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University

OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (1904-)

1904, established as Epworth University, Oklahoma City, Ok.

1911, college was moved to Guthrie, Ok.; became The Methodist University of Oklahoma

1919, college was moved back to Oklahoma City; became Oklahoma City College

1922, college was moved to present location in Oklahoma City

1924, became Oklahoma City University

OTTERBEIN COLLEGE Westerville, Ohio (1847-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1917, became Otterbein College

1946, became an E.U.B. school

The following institutions merged to become Otterbein College:

Otterbein University Westerville, Ohio (1847-)

1847, established as Otterbein University by the Scioto Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1858, Mount Pleasant College transferred to and became part of Otterbein University

1868, Blendon Young Men's School purchased for Otterbein University by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

Blendon Young Men's School Westerville, Ohio (1839-1849)

1868, property of this defunct M.E.C. institution was purchased for Otterbein University by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

Mount Pleasant College Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania (1850-1858)

1850, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

1858, college was transferred to and became part of Otterbein University

OXFORD COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY Oxford, Georgia (1919-)

1919, established as Emory University Academy, on the Oxford campus of Emory University when it was moved to Atlanta, Ga.; began as a preparatory school

1929, reorganized as a junior college; became Oxford College of Emory University

1946, began offering post-junior college work

PAINE COLLEGE Augusta, Georgia (1882-)

1882, established as Paine Institute as a secondary school (M.E.C., So.)

1903, became Paine College; reorganized as a four-year college with the high school work continued

1946, high school curriculum discontinued

PFEIFFER COLLEGE Misenheimer, North Carolina (1885-)

1885, established as Oberlin Home and School, an elementary school, Lenoir, N.C.

1903, became Ebenezer Mitchell Industrial Home and School, sponsored by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

1910, college was moved to Misenheimer, N.C.

1913, became Ebenezer Mitchell School

1914, reorganized as a high school

1928, reorganized as a junior college

1935, became Pfeiffer Junior College

1954, became Pfeiffer College; reorganized as a senior college

1961, came under full sponsorship of the Western North Carolina Conference (The Methodist Church)

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE Little Rock, Arkansas (1877-)

The following institutions merged to become Philander Smith College:

Philander Smith College Little Rock, Arkansas (1877-)

1877, established as Walden Seminary by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

1877, Little Rock Annual Conference (M.E.C.) designated Walden Seminary as its official educational institution
1880, college was moved to a new location in Little Rock
1882, became Philander Smith College
1883, chartered as a four-year college
1925, Philander Smith College and George R. Smith College merged to become Philander Smith College

George R. Smith College Sedalia, Missouri (1888-1925)
1925, George R. Smith College and Philander Smith College merged to become Philander Smith College

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE Ashland, Virginia (1830-)
1830, chartered
1832, first instruction; located originally in Boydton, Va.
1860's, temporarily closed during and after the Civil War
1868, college reopened in Ashland, Va.
1971, became a co-educational institution

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE Lynchburg, Virginia (1891-)
1891, founded under the 1830 charter of Randolph-Macon College
1893, first instruction

NOTE: Beginning in 1891 until 1930, the following institutions were included in the Randolph-Macon system: Randolph-Macon Academy, Bedford, Va.; Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.; Randolph-Macon Female Institute, Danville, Va., which became an independent institution; and Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va. In 1953 the charter of Randolph-Macon was modified and the three remaining schools (Ashland, Lynchburg, Front Royal) were given separate boards of trustees.

REINHARDT COLLEGE Waleska, Georgia (1883-)
1883, established as Reinhardt Normal College, with elementary and secondary schools
1925, elementary school transferred to the public school system
1956, secondary work discontinued; reorganized as a junior college; became Reinhardt College

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLLEGE Billings, Montana (1878-)

The following institutions merged to become Rocky Mountain College:

Intermountain Union College Billings, Montana (1878-)

1878, established as Montana Collegiate Institute, Deer Lodge, Mont., a nondenominational institution
1884, came under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Church; became College of Montana
1900, closed temporarily because of financial difficulties
1904, Montana Collegiate Institute and School of Mechanical Arts established as a new school on the College of Montana campus
1908, College of Montana reopened by the Presbyterian Church
1923, College of Montana and Montana Wesleyan College merged to become Intermountain Union College, Helena, Mont.
1935, college was moved to Great Falls, Mont., when part of the Helena campus was destroyed by an earthquake
1936, college was moved to Billings, Mont., to share campus facilities with Billings Polytechnic Institute
1936, became known as Polytechnic-Intermountain College
1947, Intermountain Union College and Billings Polytechnic Institute merged to become Rocky Mountain College

Montana Wesleyan College Helena, Montana (1889-1923)

1889, established as Montana Wesleyan University (M.E.C.); later became Montana Wesleyan College
1923, Montana Wesleyan College and College of Montana merged to become Intermountain Union College

Billings Polytechnic Institute Billings, Montana (1908-1947)

1936, Intermountain Union College moved to campus of Billings Polytechnic Institute to share facilities; became known as Polytechnic-Intermountain College
1947, Billings Polytechnic Institute and Intermountain Union College merged to become Rocky Mountain College

RUST COLLEGE Holly Springs, Mississippi (1870-)

1866, established as Shaw University, an elementary school, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)
1892, became Rust University; reorganized as a high school and industrial school
1915, became Rust College
1924, reorganized as a liberal arts college
1930, the elementary school was discontinued
1953, the high school was discontinued

SCARRITT COLLEGE Nashville, Tennessee (1892-)

1892, established as Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Mo.; sponsored by the Woman's Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

1902, program enlarged to include the training of deaconesses and home missionaries

1924, college was moved to Nashville, Tenn.; reorganized as a senior college and graduate school; became Scarritt College

1964, records from National College transferred to Scarritt College at National College's closing (see St. Paul School of Theology, page 77)

SHENANDOAH COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Winchester, Virginia (1875-)

1875, established as Shenandoah Seminary, a secondary school for girls, by the Virginia Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ), Dayton, Va.

1884, chartered

1887, became Shenandoah Institute

1907, rechartered; became Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and School of Music

1924, rechartered; became Shenandoah College; reorganized as a junior college

1924, the music department became Conservatory of Music of Shenandoah College

1937, Conservatory of Music incorporated as an institution separate from Shenandoah College

1937, Shenandoah College reorganized as a four-year college

1947, became an E.U.B. school

1960, college was moved to Winchester, Va.

1975, the Conservatory of Music and Shenandoah College merged to become Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music

SIMPSON COLLEGE Indianola, Iowa (1860-)

1860, first instruction, as Indianola Male and Female Seminary

1866, became Simpson Centenary College

1867, rechartered

1884, became Simpson College

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY Dallas, Texas (1911-)

1910, an educational commission was formed to establish an institution

1911, chartered as a university
1914, General Conference designated Southern Methodist University as a connectional institution to represent all Texas conferences
1915, first instruction; School of Theology of Southern Methodist University established

SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE Winfield, Kansas (1885-)
1885, established as South West Kansas Conference College
1908, became Southwestern College

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY Georgetown, Texas (1840-)
1873, established as Texas University; formed from the merger of four institutions to form a centrally located university: Rutersville College, McKenzie College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University
1875, became Southwestern University
1942-1949, Westminster College operated as a two-year college, a division of Southwestern University; discontinued because of financial difficulties on the part of Southwestern University

The following institutions merged to become Texas University:

Rutersville College Rutersville, Texas (1840-1873)
1873, Rutersville College merged with McKenzie College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University to become Texas University

McKenzie College Clarksville, Texas (1841-1873)
1841, chartered as Clarksville College
1848, became McKenzie College
1871, school closed; property transferred to the East Texas Conference
1873, McKenzie College, without reopening, merged with Rutersville College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University to become Texas University

Wesleyan College St. Augustine, Texas (1844-1873)
1873, Wesleyan College merged with Rutersville College, McKenzie College, and Soule University to become Texas University

Soule University Chappell Hill, Texas (1856-1873)
1856, chartered
1873, Soule University merged with Rutersville College, Wesleyan College, and McKenzie College to become Texas University

Westminster College was briefly affiliated with Southwestern University:

Westminster College Tehuacana, Texas (1895-)
1895, established originally in Westminster, Texas
1902, college was moved to Tehuacana, Tex.
1912, college purchased by the Meth. Prot. Church with the understanding that it would maintain a college for ten years
1916, reorganized as a junior college
1942, became a two-year college division of Southwestern University
1949, Southwestern University disaffiliated from Westminster College because of financial difficulties
1952, property sold to the Congregational Methodist Church

SPARTANBURG METHODIST COLLEGE Spartanburg, South Carolina (1911-)
1911, established as Textile Industrial Institute, an elementary school and high school
1926, two-year liberal arts curriculum added
1940, reorganized as a junior college
1942, became Spartanburg Junior College
1974, became Spartanburg Methodist College

SUE BENNETT COLLEGE London, Kentucky (1897-)
1897, established as Sue Bennett Memorial School, a high school
1922, reorganized as a junior college
1930, became Sue Bennett College

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY Syracuse, New York (1870-)

The following institutions merged to become Syracuse University:

Genessee Wesleyan Seminary Lima, New York (1830-1870)
1870, college was moved to Syracuse to become Syracuse University; the seminary continued after the college curriculum was discontinued; college was later referred to as Genessee College

Syracuse University Syracuse, New York (1870-)
1870, chartered after Genessee Wesleyan Seminary was moved to Syracuse to become Syracuse University
1871, first instruction

TENNESSEE WESLEYAN COLLEGE Athens, Tennessee (1857-)

1857, established as Athens Female College (M.E.C., So.)
1866, became East Tennessee Wesleyan College
1866-1868, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.); became a co-educational institution
1867, became East Tennessee Wesleyan University
1886, became Grant Memorial University
1886, Freedman's Aid Society broadened the educational program of the institution to include poor southern whites and established a branch university in Chattanooga, Tenn.
1889, Grant Memorial University and the Chattanooga University merged and continued as Grant Memorial University, with divisions in Athens and Chattanooga (Athens—a college of liberal arts and a secondary school; Chattanooga—graduate and professional schools)
1892, both branches were renamed U. S. Grant University
1907, Chattanooga branch became University of Chattanooga; the Athens branch became Athens School, a secondary school with some junior college work (see page 90)
1925, Athens School separated from the University of Chattanooga to become Tennessee Wesleyan College, a junior college and secondary school
1954, reorganized as a four-year college

TEXAS WESLEYAN COLLEGE Fort Worth, Texas (1891-)

1891, established as Polytechnic College, a co-educational institution (M.E.C.)
1914, became Texas Woman's College, with admission limited to women
1934, became Texas Wesleyan College; returned to co-educational status
1935, the resources of Texas Wesleyan Academy (Austin, Tex.) were transferred to Texas Wesleyan College

UNION COLLEGE Barbourville, Kentucky (1879-)

1886, came under sponsorship of the Kentucky Conference (M.E.C.); established as a four-year college
1908, reorganized as a junior college, academy, and elementary school, discontinuing senior college work
1916, reorganized as a senior college

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER Denver, Colorado (1864-)

1864, chartered as Colorado Seminary by the Territory of Colorado

1880, reorganized as the University of Denver, a degree granting institution (Colorado Seminary continues as the name of the property holding corporation)

UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE Evansville, Indiana (1854-)

1854, chartered as Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, Moore's Hill, Ind.
1868, became Moore's Hill College
1915, reorganized as a junior college
1917, college was moved to Evansville, Ind.
1919, became Evansville College, a four-year degree granting institution
1967, became University of Evansville

UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND Tacoma, Washington (1888-)

1888, established as Puget Sound University
1903, became University of Puget Sound
1914, became College of Puget Sound
1960, renamed University of Puget Sound

University of Puget Sound was the successor institution for three short-lived institutions:

Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute Olympia, Washington (1856-1864)

Olympia Union Academy Olympia, Washington (1876-1879)

Olympia Collegiate Institute Olympia, Washington (1883-1894)

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC Stockton, California (1851-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1911, became College of the Pacific; located in San Jose, Calif.
1924, college was moved to Stockton, Calif.
1961, renamed University of the Pacific
1962, Raymond College and Covell College were established as small colleges within the larger university system
1967, Callison College was established as a small college division of the university, a Spanish-speaking liberal arts college

The following institutions merged to become University of the Pacific:

University of the Pacific San Jose, California (1851-)

1851, established as California Wesleyan University, Santa Clara, Calif.; chartered by the Supreme Court of the Territory
1852, became University of the Pacific
1870, college was moved to San Jose, Calif.
1871, became a co-educational institution
1892, University of the Pacific and Napa Collegiate Institute merged to become University of the Pacific

Napa Collegiate Institute (Napa College) Napa City, California (1870-1892)

1892, Napa Collegiate Institute and University of the Pacific merged to become University of the Pacific

VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE Norfolk, Virginia (1961-)

1961, the Virginia Annual Conference voted to approve the college as a residential, co-educational liberal arts college
1966, chartered; first instruction

WESLEYAN COLLEGE Macon, Georgia (1836-)

1830, first instruction, as Georgia Female College
1839, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1843, came under the sponsorship of the Georgia Conference; became Wesleyan Female College
1878, became affiliated with the North Georgia, South Georgia, and Florida Conferences (M.E.C.)
1919, became Wesleyan College

WESLEY COLLEGE Dover, Delaware (1873-)

1873, established as Wilmington Conference Academy, a preparatory school
1918, became Wesley Collegiate Institute
1922, reorganized as a junior college
1932, temporarily closed because of the effects of the Depression
1942, reopened as Wesley Junior College
1954, became Wesley College

WESTMAR COLLEGE LeMars, Iowa (1855-)

Westmar College and York College merged to become Westmar College:

Westmar College LeMars, Iowa (1890-)
1890, established as a normal school
1900, chartered as Western Union College (United Evangelical Church)
1946, became an E.U.B. school
1948, became Westmar College
1955, Westmar College and York College merged to become Westmar College

York College York, Nebraska (1886-1955)

Kansas City University, Philomath College (assets), and York College merged to become York College:

Kansas City University Kansas City, Kansas (1855-1931)

Mather Institute, Kansas City University, Gould College, Central College, and Campbell College merged to become Kansas City University:

Mather Institute ? , Missouri (1854-1855)
1855, Mather Institute became part of Kansas City University

Kansas City University Kansas City, Kansas (1855-1931)
1855, Mather Institute became part of Kansas City University
1888, Kansas City University and Gould College merged to become Kansas City University
1896, Kansas City University and Central College merged to become Kansas City University
1913, Kansas City University and Campbell College merged to become Kansas City University
1925, university purchased by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1931, Kansas City University and York College merged to become York College
1931, Kansas City University campus sold to the Roman Catholic Church

Gould College Harlan, Kansas (1881-1888)
1888, Gould College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

Central College Enterprise, Kansas (1891-1896)
1891, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

1896, Central College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

Campbell College Holton, Kansas (1902-1913)

Lane University, Avalon College, and Campbell College merged to become Campbell College:

Lane University Lecompton, Kansas (1864-1903)

1864, established as Lane Seminary; remained open only until 1865

1887, reopened as Lane University (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1903, Lane University and Campbell Normal University merged to become Campbell College

Avalon College Trenton, Missouri (1869-1903)

1869, established as Avalon Academy, Avalon, Mo., by the Southern Missouri and Missouri Mission Conferences (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1881, became Avalon College

1890, college was moved to Trenton, Mo.

1903, Avalon College and Campbell College merged to become Campbell College

Campbell College Holton, Kansas (1902-1913)

1902, established as Campbell Normal University (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1903, Campbell Normal University and Lane University merged to become Campbell College

1903, Campbell College and Avalon College merged to become Campbell College

1913, Campbell College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

Philomath College Philomath, Oregon (1865-1928)

1867, chartered, as Philomath Seminary (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1871, became Philomath College

1889, church schism divided school into "New" and "Old" Constitution; the "Old" school was discontinued in 1914 (Philomath I)

1928, some assets of Philomath II ("New") were given over to York College at Philomath's closing

York College York, Nebraska (1886-)

1886, established as Gibbon Collegiate Institute, Gibbon, Neb.; purchased by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ from the Baptists

1890, college was moved to York, Neb.; became York College

1928, received some assets of Philomath College II at Philomath's closing

1931, York College and Kansas City University merged to become York College

1946, became an E.U.B. school

1955, York College and Westmar College merged to become Westmar College

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE Salt Lake City, Utah (1875-)

1875, established as The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, as a preparatory school (Presbyterian Church)

1895, reorganized as a two-year college; became Sheldon Jackson College

1903, became Westminster College

1944, reorganized as a four-year college

1953, came under sponsorship of the Rocky Mountain Conference (The Meth. Church)

WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE Buckhannon, West Virginia (1890-)

1890, established as West Virginia Conference Seminary

1904, became Wesleyan University of West Virginia; reorganized as a four-year college

19 , became West Virginia Wesleyan College

1941, West Virginia Conference ordered that West Virginia Wesleyan College be the only college to be operated under the conference's auspices (see page 87)

WILEY COLLEGE Marshall, Texas (1873-)

1882, chartered as Wiley University, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

1916, became Wiley College

1919, briefly affiliated with King Industrial Home

King Industrial Home was temporarily affiliated with Wiley College:

King Industrial Home Marshall, Texas (1891-1922)
1919, fire destroyed the campus; classes were held on Wiley College campus until the campus was rebuilt in 1920
1922, school closed

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY Salem, Oregon (1842-)
1842, established as Oregon Institute
1853, chartered as Willamette University

WOFFORD COLLEGE Spartanburg, South Carolina (1851-)
1851, chartered
1854, first instruction
1909, received small grant from the State of South Carolina

WOOD JUNIOR COLLEGE Mathiston, Mississippi (1886-)
1886, established as Woodland Seminary, Clarkston, Miss., an elementary school
1897, became Bennett Academy, sponsored by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)
1914-1915, college was moved to Mathiston, Miss., and reorganized as a secondary school
1927, reorganized as a junior college
1936, became Wood Junior College

YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE Young Harris, Georgia (1886-)
1886, chartered as McTyeire Institute, McTyeire, Ga., as a four-year degree granting institution
19 , became Young Harris College; the name was changed when the name of the town changed to Young Harris, Ga.
1912, junior college work offered
1958, academy dropped from the curriculum

UNITED METHODIST SEMINARIES AND SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Boston, Massachusetts (1840-)

1839, a convention was called in Boston for the purpose of organizing the Wesleyan Theological Institute

1839, Wesleyan Theological Institute opened in connection with Newbury Biblical Institute, Newbury, Vt. (possibly the Newbury Seminary that later became Vermont College; see page 91)

1847, college was moved to Concord, N.H.; became Methodist General Biblical Institute

1867, college was moved to Boston, Mass.; became the Boston Theological Seminary

1869, Boston University was established; the seminary became the Boston University School of Theology

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Atlanta, Georgia (1914-)

1915, became the first division of Emory University when that institution was chartered as a university

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL, DUKE UNIVERSITY Durham, North Carolina (1926-)

1926, organized as the first professional school of Duke University

DREW UNIVERSITY, THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL Madison, New Jersey (1866-)

1866, founded as Drew Theological Seminary; property (the forest, with its mansion house and other buildings) was deeded to the seminary in 1868

1869, first instruction

1928, Drew University was established; the seminary became The Theological School of Drew University

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Atlanta, Georgia (1875-)

1875, established as the theological department of Clark University

1883, chartered as Gammon Theological Seminary

Presently participates with six other denominations in the International Theological Center, Atlanta, Ga.

GARRETT-EVANGELICAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Evanston, Illinois (1853-)

The following institutions merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary:

Garrett Theological Seminary Evanston, Illinois (1853-)

1974, Garrett Theological Seminary and Evangelical Theological Seminary merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

The following institutions merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary:

Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church Evanston, Illinois (1853-)

1854, first building erected on the campus of Northwestern University

1855, became Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church

1934, Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Chicago Training School merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary

Chicago Training School Chicago, Illinois (1885-1934)

1934, Chicago Training School and Garrett Biblical Institute merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary

Evangelical Theological Seminary Naperville, Illinois (1871-1974)

1871, established as Union Biblical Institute (The Evangelical Association)

1909, became Evangelical Theological Seminary

1946, became an E.U.B. school

1974, Evangelical Theological Seminary and Garrett Theological Seminary merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Denver, Colorado (1892-)

1892, established as a school closely related to the University of Denver

1904, established as a separate institution

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL IN OHIO Delaware, Ohio (1956-)

1956, authorized by the General Conference
1958, chartered
1960, first instruction

PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY Dallas, Texas (1915-)

1915, established as School of Theology of Southern Methodist University
1946, became Perkins School of Theology

ST. PAUL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Kansas City, Missouri (1899-)

1899, established as Kansas City Training School by the Woman's Division of Home Missionary Study, Kansas City, Kan.
1904, college was moved to Kansas City, Mo.; became Kansas City National Training School of Deaconesses and Missionaries
1939, came under the control of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions
1946, added a liberal arts curriculum to the already existing biblical studies and social work curriculum
1954, became a co-educational institution
1958, chartered as National Methodist Theological Seminary
1963-64, last year of academic work
1965, liberal arts program of National College discontinued; St. Paul School of Theology, a school authorized by the 1956 General Conference as a seminary of The Methodist Church, moved to the campus of National College
1965, records of National College transferred to Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLAREMONT Claremont, California (1885-)

1885, established as Maclay College of Theology (M.E.C.) as a part of the University of Southern California, San Fernando, Calif.
1894, college was moved to the campus of U.S.C., Los Angeles, Calif.
1922, Maclay College was integrated into U.S.C. where it functioned both as a graduate department and a professional school
1940, reorganized as the School of Religion of U.S.C.

1952, U.S.C. severed ties with The Methodist Church; efforts were made to continue the school of theology at the university
1956, the School of Religion withdrew from U.S.C. to become an independent corporation; became related to the Southern Calif.-Arizona Annual Conference (The Methodist Church)
1957, college was moved to Claremont, Calif.; became School of Theology at Claremont, affiliated with Claremont Graduate School
Presently the school is "multi-denominational"; its close ties are with The United Methodist Church, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ); the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the United Church of Christ

UNITED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Dayton, Ohio (1871-)

The following institutions merged to become United Theological Seminary:

Bonebrake Theological Seminary Dayton, Ohio (1871-1954)
1871, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ as Union Biblical Seminary
1919, became Bonebrake Theological Seminary
1946, became an E.U.B. school
1954, Bonebrake Theological Seminary and Evangelical School of Theology merged to become United Theological Seminary

Evangelical School of Theology Reading, Pennsylvania (1895-1954)
1895, established as the Evangelical Correspondence Course of The Evangelical Association
1905, The Evangelical Assoc. introduced a department of theology in the curriculum of Schuylkill College, Reading, Penn.
1928, Schuylkill College and Albright College merged; the theology department of Schuylkill College was at that time separately organized as Evangelical School of Theology (see Albright College, page 36)
1946, became an E.U.B. school
1954, Evangelical School of Theology and Bonebrake Theological Seminary merged to become United Theological Seminary

WESLEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Washington, D.C. (1882-)
1882, established as Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Md.; opened in connection with Western Maryland College (spon-

sored by the Maryland Conference of the Meth. Prot. Church); before the school opened it was determined by the trustees that a theological school was impractical within the Western Maryland College organization

1884, became an institution independent of Western Maryland College; became Westminster Theological School

1957, became Wesley Theological Seminary

1958, college was moved to Washington, D.C., to property given to the seminary by American University in 1953

UNITED METHODIST ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BOYLAN-HAVEN-MATHER ACADEMY Camden, South Carolina (1887-)

Presently directed by the Board of Missions of the South Carolina Conference

HARWOOD SCHOOL Albuquerque, New Mexico (1887-)

1887, established as a mission institute, a school for Spanish-speaking girls by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

Presently a girl's school for many ethnic groups, under the sponsorship of the Rio Grande and the New Mexico Conferences; teachers are approved by the State Board of Education

HOLDING INSTITUTE Laredo, Texas (1883-)

1883, established as Laredo Seminary, an orphanage and school for Mexican children by the Rio Grande Conference

1886, boys admitted to the school on a military plan

1913, became Holding Institute

1915, military plan discontinued

1954, campus damaged by a flood; reorganized as a co-educational junior college and senior high school, under the sponsorship of the Division of National Missions

Presently classes are taught in English (as a "foreign language"); three-fourths of the students are Roman Catholic

KENTS HILL SCHOOL Kents Hill, Maine (1824-)

1824, chartered as Maine Wesleyan Seminary
18 , became Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College
1910, reorganized as a secondary school; became Kents Hill School
Presently the school is a co-educational boarding school

LYDIA PATTERSON INSTITUTE El Paso, Texas (1913-)

1913, established as a school for Mexican boys; received support as a missionary project from the beginning
Presently the school is a co-educational intermediate school, a high school, a night school for adults, and has a preministerial department; under the sponsorship of the Rio Grande Conference, the National Division of the General Board of Missions, and the South Central Jurisdictional Conference

THE McCURDY SCHOOLS Espanola (Santa Cruz and Alcade), New Mexico (1912-)

1912, established by the Board of Missions
Presently related to the Board of Global Ministries; the McCurdy schools include many branches throughout New Mexico

NAVAJO METHODIST MISSION SCHOOL Farmington, New Mexico (1891-)

1891, projected by the Woman's Home Missionary Society
Presently sponsored by the New Mexico Conference

THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL Pennington, New Jersey (1838-)

1838, established as Methodist Episcopal Male Seminary
1839, became Pennington Seminary
1840, came under the sponsorship of the New Jersey Conference
1910, admission limited to boys
1912, became Pennington School for Boys
1942, became The Pennington School

RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY Front Royal, Virginia (1892-)

1892, established as a part of the Randolph-Macon system
1927, fire destroyed the original building
1933, another school merged with Randolph-Macon Academy

1953, began to operate under its own charter with its own board
Presently emphasizes college preparatory work

RED BIRD SETTLEMENT SCHOOL Beverly, Kentucky (1919-)

1919, established as Beverly Boarding School (United Evangelical Church)
1931, school composed of branches in three locations, offering secondary education in a boarding school setting
1970, approximately 80 missionaries on the school's staff

SAGER-BROWN SCHOOL Baldwin, Louisiana (1844-)

1844, established as a home for Negro children, on the property of Gilbert Academy (see Dillard University, page 45)
1921, day school opened under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society
1931, all grades above 7th were discontinued
1932, administration building destroyed by fire
1934, buildings damaged by a severe storm
1936, 8th grade curriculum reinstated
1938, Sager-Brown School became a junior high school with the addition of 9th grade work

TILTON SCHOOL Tilton, New Hampshire (1845-)

1845, established as New Hampshire Conference Seminary, a co-educational institution
1852, reorganized as a college
1859, became New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College
1903, college work discontinued; became Tilton Seminary
1923, became Tilton School
1939, admission limited to boys; became a boy's boarding and day school, emphasizing college preparatory work

VASHTI SCHOOL Thomasville, Georgia (1903-)

1903, established as Vashti School for Girls
19 , became Vashti School
Presently a secondary school sponsored by the National Division of the Board of Missions

WYOMING SEMINARY Kingston, Pennsylvania (1844-)

1844, established by the Oneida Annual Conference; the sole survivor of the four schools established by this conference

Presently the school is an outstanding preparatory school consisting of six divisions: College preparatory work, secretarial studies, music, summer school, elementary school, and the Payne-Pettebone Nursery and Kindergarten

Histories of Institutions Formerly Related to The United Methodist Church and Still Operating

Included in this chapter are chronological histories of those institutions currently operating which were formerly affiliated with The United Methodist Church or its forebear churches. Data in this chapter are believed to be reasonably complete and accurate, but may not reflect some events that have occurred since the time of the institutions' disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church.

ASBURY COLLEGE Wilmore, Kentucky (1890-)

1890, founded by members of the M.E.C., So.

1905, became an institution independent of the church when the property was transferred from the original owner to a self-perpetuating board of trustees

ATHENS STATE COLLEGE Athens, Alabama (1822-)

1822, established as Athens Female Academy, sponsored by the Tennessee Conference

1842, became an institution of higher learning; became Athens Female Institute of the Tennessee Annual Conference (M.E.C.)

1870, came under the sponsorship of the North Alabama Conference

1872, became Athens Female Institute

1889, became Athens Female College

1915, became Athens College for Young Women

1931, became Athens College, a co-educational institution

1974, board of trustees requested approval to become affiliated with the State of Alabama; transfer authorized by the North Alabama Conference

1975, became Athens State College, a state-supported institution

1976, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

AUBURN UNIVERSITY Auburn, Alabama (1856-)

1856, established as East Alabama Male College

1872, college was donated to the State of Alabama as a land-grant college; became Alabama Polytechnic Institute
1960, became Auburn University

BEAVER COLLEGE Glenside, Pennsylvania (1853-)
1853, established as Beaver Female Seminary, Beaver, Penn.
1872, became Beaver College and Musical Institute
1903, became Beaver College
1925, college was moved to Glenside, Penn.
1956, became affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

BLINN COLLEGE Brenham, Texas (1883-)
1883, established as Mission Institute by the North German Methodists
1889, became Blinn Memorial college; reorganized as an academy
1927, reorganized as a junior college
1934, became Blinn College
1934, financial and other difficulties caused the North Texas German Conference to lose interest in the college; became a municipal junior college

CAZENOVIA COLLEGE Cazenovia, New York (1823-)
1823, established as Cazenovia Seminary
18 , became Seminary of the Genessee Conference
18 , became Oneida Conference Seminary
1942, Conference disassociated with Cazenovia Seminary when the trustees wanted to begin junior college work without funds or accreditation
1943, reorganized as a junior college; became Cazenovia College

CENTRAL COLLEGE McPherson, Kansas (1884-)
1884, established as Orleans Seminary, Orleans, Neb.
1914, college was moved to McPherson, Kan.; became Central Academy and College
1959, became Central College; sold to the Free Methodist Church
1965, reorganized as a junior college

CHADDOCK BOY'S SCHOOL Quincy, Illinois (1853-)
1853, established as Quincy English and German College
1854, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1869, became Quincy College
1874, became Johnson College
1878, became Chaddock College
1900, became Chaddock Boy's School
Presently operates as a preparatory school

NOTE: Although the dates given here show some inconsistency, this institution could perhaps be the Chaddock College that merged to become part of what is now Illinois Wesleyan University. (See Illinois Wesleyan University, page 52)

GOUCHER COLLEGE Baltimore, Maryland (1885-)

1885, established as Woman's College of Baltimore City (M.E.C.)
1890, became Woman's College of Baltimore
1910, became Goucher College
1920, charter amended to make the institution a nondenominational college; however, the requirement that 9 of the trustees were to be Methodist was maintained

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY Manhattan, Kansas (1858-)

1858, established as Bluemont Central College by individuals of the M.E.C.
1863, became Kansas State Agricultural College, a land-grant college; institution was later turned over to the State of Kansas, at which time it became Kansas State University

LANDER COLLEGE Greenwood, South Carolina (1872-)

1872, established as Williamston Female College, Williamston, S.C.
1904, college was moved to Greenwood, S.C.; became Lander College
1906, came under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1948, college was deeded to Greenwood County Education Commission; became a state-supported college

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE Newton, Massachusetts (1851-)

1851, established as Lasell Seminary, a school for women, Auburndale, Mass.
1875, pioneered in offering home economics as a college course
19 , became Lasell Junior College, a nondenominational two-year college for women
1975, college was moved to Newton, Mass.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE North Manchester, Indiana (1860-)

1860, established as Roanoke Classical Seminary, Roanoke, Ind. (M.E.C.)

1890, college was moved to North Manchester, Ind.; became Manchester College and Bible School (also known as North Manchester College)

1895, college purchased by the Church of the Brethren

1902, became Manchester College

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY Huntington, West Virginia (1837-)

1837, established as Marshall Academy, Guyandotte, Va.

1838, chartered; came under sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.; college was moved to Huntington, W. Va.

1854, reorganized as a college

1867, reorganized as a normal school; property transferred to the State of West Virginia

1920, became Marshall State Teacher's College

1924, reorganized as a liberal arts college; became Marshall University

MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY Baltimore, Maryland (1867-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1937, became Morgan State College; transferred to the State of Maryland

1975, became Morgan State University

The following institutions merged to become Morgan College:

Morgan College Baltimore, Maryland (1867-)

1867, chartered as Centenary Biblical Institute, a college for blacks

1890, became Morgan College

1917, Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute became a branch of Morgan College

Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute Lynchburg, Virginia (1892-1917)

1917, Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute became a branch of Morgan College

MORRIS HARVEY COLLEGE Charlestown, West Virginia (1888-)

1888, established as Barboursville Seminary, Barboursville, W. Va., under the sponsorship of the West Virginia Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1889, became Morris Harvey College
1939, college was moved to Charlestown, W.Va., in attempt to relieve financial difficulties
1941, became a nondenominational liberal arts college; West Virginia Conference then devoted full support to West Virginia Wesleyan College (see page 73)

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY Evanstown, Illinois (1851-)
1851, chartered
1855, first instruction
18 , became North-Western University
1867, became Northwestern University
1972, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became a nondenominational university
1974, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

PORT ARTHUR COLLEGE Port Arthur, Texas (1908-)
1908, established as Port Arthur Collegiate Institute, a vocational school, by the Gulf Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1975, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church and merged with LaMar University, Beaumont, Tex.

SNEAD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE Boaz, Alabama (1899-)
1899, established as Boaz Academy, a mission school (M.E.C.)
1960, became The John H. Snead Seminary
1935, high school curriculum added as Snead Academy; seminary reorganized as Snead Junior College, discontinuing all seminary work
1940, Snead Academy discontinued
1967, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became Snead State Junior College

SPRING ARBOR COLLEGE Spring Arbor, Michigan (1873-)
1873, established as Spring Arbor Seminary (M.E.C.)
Presently controlled by the Free Methodist Church as a four-year liberal arts college

SULLINS COLLEGE Bristol, Virginia (1870-)
1870, established as Sullins Southern Methodist College
1876, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

1917, became a nondenominational junior college; became Sullins College

TAYLOR UNIVERSITY Upland, Indiana (1846-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1900, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

The following institutions merged to become Taylor University:

Taylor University Upland, Indiana (1846-)

1846, school proposed by the North Indiana Conference

1847, established by the Local Preachers' Association of the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)

1890-1891, Taylor University purchased and merged with Fort Wayne College

Fort Wayne College Fort Wayne, Indiana (1855-1891)

1891, Fort Wayne College was purchased by and merged with Taylor University; Taylor closed Fort Wayne College and took all moveable assets to the Upland, Ind., campus

The following institutions merged to become Fort Wayne College:

Fort Wayne Female College Fort Wayne, Indiana (1846-1855)

1846, established as a school for women because Indiana Asbury University at that time admitted only men

1855, Fort Wayne Female College and Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute merged to become Fort Wayne College

Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute Fort Wayne, Indiana (1851-1855)

1855, Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute and Fort Wayne Female College merged to become Fort Wayne College

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY Lexington, Kentucky (1780-)

1780, established by the legislature, State of Kentucky; chartered under Presbyterian control

1800-1865, controlled at various times by the Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church, Episcopalian Church, M.E.C., So.

1842, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

1846, General Conference action held school under jurisdiction of the General Conference
1865, became permanently affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY San Diego, California (1952-)
1952, established as Balboa University
1956, came under sponsorship of the Southern California-Arizona Conference (The Meth. Church); became California Western University
1966, became United States International University
1971, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became a nondenominational institution

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND/EASTERN SHORE Princess Anne, Maryland, (1886-)
1886, established as Princess Anne Academy
1939, became a branch of Maryland State College
1970, became University of Maryland/Eastern Shore

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA Florence, Alabama (1830-)
1830, established as LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ala.
1853, president, most of the faculty, and the student body moved to Florence, Ala., to establish a second LaGrange College
1855, the Florence school became Wesleyan University
1860's, Wesleyan University temporarily closed during the Civil War
1863, original LaGrange College destroyed by Federal troops during the Civil War
1872, M.E.C., So., donated Wesleyan University to the State of Alabama; became State Normal School
1874, became a co-educational institution
1929, became State Teachers College
1957, became Florence State College
1967, control of the school changed from the State Board of Education to a separate board of trustees
1968, became Florence State University
1974, became University of North Alabama

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, WESLEY CENTER OF RELIGION Grand Forks, North Dakota (1892-)
1892, established as Red River Valley University, Wahpeton, N.D.

1906, college was moved to Grand Forks, N.D.; became Wesley College
19 , became affiliated with University of North Dakota
1955, Wesley College discontinued all college work except for speech, music, and religion courses
1965, became Wesley Center of Religion of the University of North Dakota

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Los Angeles, California (1880-)

1880, established by the M.E.C.
1928, Southern California-Arizona Conference approved a plan to elect trustees without respect to Methodist membership
1952, charter amended, deleting any reference to The Methodist Church; institution severed relations with The Methodist Church
1957, disaffiliated from The Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-CHATTANOOGA Chattanooga, Tennessee (1886-)

1886, established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) as a branch of Grant Memorial University, Athens, Tenn.
1889, the Chattanooga and Athens branches merged as one institution, continued as Grant Memorial University
1892, became U. S. Grant University
1907, became University of Chattanooga
1908, Freedman's Aid Society transferred property to a self-perpetuating board of trustees with the restriction that two-thirds of the trustees be Methodists
1935, restriction on board membership removed
1969, university sold to the State of Tennessee; became University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

UPPER IOWA COLLEGE Fayette, Iowa (1855-)

1854, interest shown by local citizens to establish a college
1855, Upper Iowa College established
1857, first instruction
1860, chartered
1928, became a nondenominational institution because of financial difficulties caused by the Depression

VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE Valdosta, Georgia (1928-)

1928, established as Emory Junior College, formed as a division of Emory University

1929, assets of Sparks College, at its closing, were given over to Emory Junior College

1942, closed during World War II

1954, college sold to the State of Georgia; reopened as Valdosta State College

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY Valparaiso, Indiana (1850-)

1850, established as Valparaiso Male and Female College

18 , became Valparaiso College

1871, Northwest Indiana Conference dropped its sponsorship of the college because it could no longer compete with state-supported colleges

19 , became Valparaiso University

Presently an institution of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY Nashville, Tennessee (1872-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1914, became a nondenominational institution

The following institutions merged to become Vanderbilt University:

Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee (1872-)

1872, established as Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

1872, became Vanderbilt University

1875, first instruction

1907, Vanderbilt University and Marvin University School merged to become Vanderbilt University

Marvin University School Clinton, Tennessee (1885-1907)

1885, established as Marvin College, Hickman, Ky.

1899, college was moved to Clinton, Tenn.

1907, became Marvin University School

1907, Marvin University School and Vanderbilt University merged to become Vanderbilt University

VERMONT COLLEGE Montpelier, Vermont (1834-)

1834, established as Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vt.

1865, college was moved to Montpelier, Vt.; became Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College
1869, became Montpelier Seminary
1936, reorganized as a junior college; became Montpelier Seminary and Vermont Junior College
1940, became Vermont Junior College
1953, admission limited to women
1958, became Vermont College
1969, became affiliated with the Norwich University system (Northfield, Vt.)

WEATHERFORD COLLEGE Weatherford, Texas (1865-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1913, came under the sponsorship of Central Texas Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1944, became a division of Southwestern University
1949, due to inability to secure adequate financial support, Southwestern University delegated Weatherford College properties to the Parker County, Tex., Junior College District to operate as a state-supported institution
Presently operates as a state-supported junior college

The following institutions merged to become Weatherford College:

Weatherford College Weatherford, Texas (1865-)
1865, established as Weatherford Masonic Institute by the Masonic Lodge
1884, became Cleveland College
1889, Granbury College was moved to Weatherford, Tex., and merged with Cleveland College to become Weatherford College

Granbury College Granbury, Texas (1873-1899)
1873, established as a district high school
1875?, became Granbury College
1889, college was moved to Weatherford, Tex., and merged with Cleveland College to become Weatherford College
1904, reorganized as a university training school of Southwestern University

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Middletown, Connecticut (1830-)

1830, established as a preparatory school by the New York and New England Conferences (M.E.C.) following an 1820 General Conference directive
1831, granted a university charter; became Wesleyan University
1870, rechartered, with the requirement that the majority of the administrators be Methodists
1872, became a co-educational institution
1875, received state aid to establish an agricultural station
1907, restrictions of the 1870 charter removed; the new charter granted 12 northeastern conferences the right to elect one trustee each to the board
1912, admision limited to men
1937, 1907 charter restriction discontinued
1956, became a nondenominational institution
1968, became a co-educational institution again
Presently controlled by a self-perpetuating board of trustees; claims only an historical connection to The United Methodist Church

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE Westminster, Maryland (1867-)

1866, Conference took action to establish Western Maryland College
1867, first instruction
1870's, institution received state subsidies to provide for the education of teachers, ministerial students, and sons of ministers
1974, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church
1976, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate
Presently a nondenominational institution

WHITWORTH COLLEGE Brookhaven, Mississippi (1858-)

1858, established as Whitworth Female College
1910, became Whitworth College
1926, reorganized as a junior college
1938, no longer sponsored as a Methodist institution by action of the Mississippi Conference

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY Wilberforce, Ohio (1847-)

The following institutions merged to become Wilberforce University:

Union Seminary Columbus, Ohio (1847-1863)

1861, temporarily closed during the Civil War

1863, Union Seminary discontinued; assets merged with Wilberforce University

Wilberforce University Wilberforce, Ohio (1856-)

1856, established by the Cincinnati Conference (M.E.C.)

1861 temporarily closed during the Civil War

1863, Wilberforce University and Union Seminary merged when Union Seminary was discontinued; A.M.E. Church purchased Wilberforce University

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1815-)

1815, plans laid for founding an institution

1817, established in New Market, N.H.

1824, college was moved to Wilbraham, Mass.; became Wilbraham Academy

1969-1970, sponsorship by The United Methodist Church ceased; became a nondenominational institution

Histories of Institutions Once Related to the United Methodist Church and No Longer Operating

This chapter includes the chronological histories for all of the institutions, now closed, which were once related to The United Methodist Church or its forebears. Data for the closed institutions listed here are understandably less complete than those in other chapters. Many of the institutions listed in this section existed for such a brief time that records are scant or nonexistent. Especially inadequate are data about the mission schools established to meet the needs of the Indians. Nevertheless, these data do represent an accumulation of the best data for National Commission staff research.

ABERDEEN FEMALE COLLEGE Aberdeen, Mississippi (1867-)

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Alameda, California (1860-1863)

ALEDO SEMINARY ? (1856-1859)

1856, attempt by the M.E.C. to establish this institution

NOTE: This institution possibly operated for a few years following 1856, but was not in existence after 1859.

ALGONA COLLEGE Alogna, Iowa (1872-1880)

NOTE: Another institution, Algona Seminary, also a church-supported institution and located in Algona, Iowa, closed in 1880. This may be the same institution as Algona College.

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL Asheville, North Carolina (1887-1974)

1887, established as an elementary school by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

1924, reorganized as a four-year high school

ALVAN DREW SCHOOL Pine Ridge, Kentucky (1920?-1947)

AMENIA SEMINARY Amenia, New York (1835-1874)

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE Huntsville, Texas (1853-)

ANDREWS COLLEGE Trenton, Tennessee (-1871)
1852, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began

ANDREWS INSTITUTE Andrews, Alabama (1867-)

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE ? (1860?-)

ARCADIA COLLEGE Arcadia, Missouri (1847-)
1847, established as a high school
1864, purchased by the M.E.C.

ARKADELPHIA FEMALE COLLEGE Arkadelphia, Arkansas (1860-1863)
1860, came under the sponsorship of the Wichita Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1863, college destroyed during the Civil War

ARKANSAS FEMALE COLLEGE Little Rock, Arkansas (1872-)
1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

ASBURY COLLEGE Baltimore, Maryland (1816-1820)
1819, due to financial difficulties, the M.E.C. disaffiliated itself from responsibility for the college

ASBURY FEMALE INSTITUTE Greencastle, Indiana (1858-1862)
NOTE: This institution may have been related to the present DePauw University.

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL Fort Mitchell, Missouri (1823-1830)

ASBURY SEMINARY Chagrin Falls, Ohio (1851-1862)

ASHEVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE Asheville, North Carolina (1842-)
1842, established as Western Carolina Female College
1851, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1860, became Asheville Female College

ASHLAND COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL Ashland, Oregon (1879-)
1883-1885, received financial support from the State of Oregon

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Ashland, New York (1858-1861)

ATTICA ACADEMY Attica, Indiana (1861-1862)

AUGUSTA COLLEGE Augusta, Kentucky (1798-1849)

1798, established as Bracken Academy, a short-lived institution
1822, the Ohio and Kentucky Conferences joined in founding Augusta College
1844, sponsorship by the conferences ceased when the Kentucky Conference attempted to sponsor Transylvania University
1847, attempt made to reopen Augusta College
1849, college closed when the Ohio Conference began to support Ohio University (see Ohio Wesleyan University, page 60)

AUGUSTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Augusta, Kentucky (1882-1887)

AUSTIN FEMALE COLLEGE Austin, Texas (1873-)

1873, established by the M.E.C., So.
1874, chartered

BAKERSFIELD SEMINARY Bakersfield, Vermont (1844-1862)

BALTIMORE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Baltimore, Maryland (1845-)

1845, established as the Institute of Literature and Science
1854, became Baltimore Collegiate Institute

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE Baltimore, Maryland (1851-1883)

BARDSTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY Bardstown, Kentucky (1845-)

1854, sponsorship by the M.E.C. may have ended in this year

BASCOM FEMALE SEMINARY Grenada District, Mississippi (1858-1862)

BATTLEGROUND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Battleground, Indiana (1858-1876)

1858, established by the M.E.C.

BAXTER SEMINARY Baxter, Tennessee (1910-1959)

1959, sponsorship by The Methodist Church ceased
Physical plant is presently used as a public high school by Board of Education, Putnam County, Tenn.

BEAVER FEMALE COLLEGE Beaver, Pennsylvania (1873-1890)
1890, school closed when the State of Pennsylvania cut its appropriations to the institution

BELLE PLAIN COLLEGE Abilene, Texas (1881-1888)
1888, school closed because of the effects of a severe drought

BELLEVUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Caledonia, Missouri (1867-)
1867, came under the sponsorship of the Missouri Conference when the conference acted to become involved in higher education
1893, disaffiliated from the M.E.C. when the Missouri Conference accepted the sponsorship of Marvin College (which later merged to become Central Methodist College; see page 42)

BELLEVUE FEMALE COLLEGE Collierville, Tennessee (1872-1882)

BELLE-VUE FEMALE SEMINARY Bordentown, New Jersey (1846-)

BENNETT SEMINARY Greensboro, North Carolina (1873-)
NOTE: This institution could have been related to the current Bennett College (see page 38).

BEREA SEMINARY Berea, Ohio (1840-1846)

BETHEL ACADEMY Jessamine County, Kentucky (1790-1804)

BIG SANDY ACADEMY Paris, Tennessee (?) (1882-1883)

BLACKSTONE COLLEGE Blackstone, Virginia (1894-1944)
1894, established as Blackstone Female Institute (M.E.C., So.)
189 , became Blackstone College for Girls
1900, became Blackstone College
1939, reorganized as a junior college for women
1944, college closed; the Virginia Conference still owns the property

BLAIRSTOWN SEMINARY Blairstown, Iowa (1863-)

BLANDINSVILLE SEMINARY Blandinsville, Illinois (1853-1855)
1855, came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1855, school closed because of financial difficulties

BLOOMFIELD MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE Bloomfield, Indiana (1853-1860)

BLOOMINGTON SEMINARY Bloomington, Indiana (1860-)

BLUE MOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY LaGrande, Oregon (1876-)

BLUFFTON COLLEGE Bluffton, Indiana (1846-)
1846, came under the sponsorship of the Miami and St. Joseph Conferences (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

NOTE: This institution possibly operated for only a few years following 1846.

BOLIVAR DISTRICT SCHOOL Purdy, Tennessee (1881-1882)

BOLTON COLLEGE Bolton, Tennessee (1902-)

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE Bordentown, New Jersey (1851-1883)

BOURBON FEMALE COLLEGE Paris, Kentucky (18? -)
18 , established by the M.E.C., So.

BOURBON SEMINARY Bourbon, Indiana (1861-)
1861, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1865-1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

BOWLING GREEN SEMINARY Bowling Green, Virginia (1867-1912)

BRIMFIELD SEMINARY Brimfield, Illinois (1856-1857)
1856, came under the sponsorship of the Peoria Conference (M.E.C.)

BRONSON INSTITUTE Point Bluff, Wisconsin (1856-1863)

BROOKVILLE COLLEGE Brookville, Indiana (1852-1860)

BROWN SEMINARY Leicester, North Carolina (1881-)

BROWNVILLE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS ? (1900-)

BUCKINGHAM FEMALE COLLEGE Buckingham, Virginia (1835-1860's)
1835, established as Buckingham Female Institute
1840, became Buckingham Female College

1845, school was sold to private owners but maintained its relationship with the Virginia Conference
1860's, college closed at the beginning of the Civil War

BYHALIA FEMALE INSTITUTE Byhalia, Mississippi (1856-1869)

CAMPBELL COLLEGE ? , Mississippi (1890-1964)

CANDLER FEMALE COLLEGE Camden, Arkansas (18? -)
18 , established by the M.E.C., So.

CANTON SEMINARY Canton, Missouri (-1861)
1861, sponsorship by M.E.C., So., ceased
1887, institution came under control of the State of Missouri

CARLETON COLLEGE Farmington, Ohio (1854-1924)
1854, established as Carleton Institute
1879, became Carleton College

CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY ? (1839-)

CAROLINA COLLEGE Maxton, North Carolina (1906-)
1906, chartered by the M.E.C., So.
1926, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

CARRIER SEMINARY Clarion, Pennsylvania (1871-)

CASSVILLE SEMINARY ? , Maryland (-)

CEDAR BLUFF FEMALE COLLEGE Woodburn, Kentucky (1864-1885)
1864, established by the M.E.C., So.

CEDAR HILL SEMINARY Mount Joy, Pennsylvania (1874-)
1874, established by The Evangelical Association

CENTENARY COLLEGE Jackson, Alabama (1824-1845)

CENTENARY COLLEGE Cleveland, Tennessee (1883-)
1883, established by the M.E.C.; also known as Centenary College Conservatory
1924, came under sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.)
1928, leased as a nondenominational institution to a private citizen
1937, college sold to another denomination

CENTENARY COLLEGE Hannibal, Missouri (1884-1913)

1884, established as Centenary High School at the closing of Palmyra Female Seminary (see page 124)
1893, became Centenary College
1898, reorganized as an academy

CENTENARY INSTITUTE Summerfield, Alabama (1839-1890)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1886, ceased to exist except as a local school
1888, decision by the trustees not to establish a college, using the physical facilities of Centenary Institute
1890, became Alabama Methodist Orphanage
1911, orphanage was moved to Selma, Ala.; became Methodist Children's Home
Presently operated as an orphanage

The following institutions merged to become Centenary Institute:

Valley Creek Academy Summerfield, Alabama (1829-1846)

1846, Valley Creek Academy and Centenary Institute merged to become Centenary Institute

Centenary Institute Summerfield, Alabama (1839-1890)

1841, chartered
1846, Centenary Institute and Valley Creek Academy merged to become Centenary Institute

CENTER COLLEGE Springfield, Ohio (1835-1838)

CENTRAL ACADEMY Springfield, Illinois (1854-)

1854, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.

CENTRAL ALABAMA ACADEMY Birmingham, Alabama (1866-1923)

1866, established as Rust Institute, Huntsville, Ala.
1890, became Central Alabama Academy
1904, academy was moved to Birmingham, Ala.
1923, campus destroyed by fire; college closed

CENTRAL COLLEGE Sulphur Springs, Texas (1883-1893)

1883, established by the North Texas Conference (M.E.C.)

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE Indianapolis, Indiana (1850-)

CENTRAL ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE Bloomington, Illinois (1853-1856)

18 , came under partial sponsorship of the M.E.C.; institution owned by private citizens

CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE SEMINARY Maumee City, Ohio (1861-1872)

CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE Blooming Grove, Texas (1899-)

1899, established as University Training School

1909, reorganized as a four-year college; became Central Texas College

1910-1911, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CENTRAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE Warrenton, Missouri (1854-1941)

1854, established as an academy under German-American Methodist sponsorship, Quincy, Ill.

1864, college was moved to Warrenton, Mo.; became the Western Orphan Asylum and Educational Institute

1870, chartered as Central Wesleyan College, under sponsorship of the Southwest German Conference (M.E.C.)

1909, seminary department of Mount Pleasant German College was transferred to Central Wesleyan College

1926, the St. Louis German and West German Conferences were dissolved and the German character of Central Wesleyan College was lost; college became the responsibility of English-speaking Methodism, which had other colleges to support

1941, college closed; buildings and funds reverted to the Orphan's Home, which subsequently merged with the Methodist Children's Home, St. Louis, Mo.

The following institution affiliated with Central Wesleyan College:

Mount Pleasant German College Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1873-1909)

1873, originally located in Quincy, Ill.

1873, college was moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa; briefly affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan College (see page 52)

1909, affiliation with Iowa Wesleyan College was dissolved; German College closed; seminary department was transferred to Central Wesleyan College

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE Randolph, New York (1850-)

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE Chappell Hill, Texas (1850-)

1850, established as Chappell Hill Institute
1852, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.; became Chappell Hill Female College
1912, church affiliation thought to have ceased

CHARLESTON FEMALE COLLEGE Charleston, West Virginia (18? -)

1877, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

CHARLOTTE BOARDING ACADEMY Charlotte, New York (1852-1861)

CHARLOTTEVILLE SEMINARY Charlotteville, New York (1830's-)

1830's, established as a secondary school

CHEROKEE JUNIOR COLLEGE ? , Texas (1912-)

1912, established as West Texas Normal and Business College under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.; thought to be a separate institution within Southern Methodist University
1920, became affiliated with Southwestern University

CHILLICOTHE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL Humphreys, Missouri (1892-1900)

CHURCHILL INSTITUTE New Canaan, Connecticut (1854-1862)

CINCINNATI WESLEYAN COLLEGE Cincinnati, Ohio (1842-)

CLARKSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY Clarksville, Tennessee (18? -)

1853, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1907, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CLARY ACADEMY Fordyce, Arkansas (1870's-)

1870's, school was forced to close when the public high schools became prevalent

CLAVERACK AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE Claverack, New York (1831-)

1831, established as Claverack Academy, the successor institution of Washington Seminary (1779, see page 133)

1854, became Claverack and Hudson River Institute

COKESBURY COLLEGE Baltimore, Maryland (1784-1796)
1784, established in Abingdon, Md., as the first college after the founding of American Methodism
1795, college was moved to Baltimore, Md.; destroyed by fire
1796, reopened after being rebuilt
1796, destroyed by fire a second time; school closed

COKESBURY HIGH SCHOOL Cokesbury, South Carolina (1836-1845)

COKESBURY INSTITUTE Abbeville County, South Carolina (1834-1918)
1834, established as Dougherty Manual Labor School
1835, came under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Conference; became Cokesbury Institute
1918, physical plant sold to Greenwood County for use as a public high school

COKESBURY SCHOOL Surrey County, North Carolina (1790-1799)

COLLEGE OF EMPORIA Emporia, Kansas (1882-1974)
1974, under Presbyterian sponsorship at its closing

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE IN WESTMINSTER Westminster, Maryland (1861-)

COLLINGSWORTH MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS Talbotton, Georgia (1871-)

COLUMBIA COLLEGE Pendleton, Oregon (18? -)
18? , established by the M.E.C., So.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE Columbia, Tennessee (1845-)
1845, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1877, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE Waitsburg, Washington (188?-)
188?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

COLUMBIA JUNIOR COLLEGE Milton, Oregon (1899-)
1899, established as Columbia College

1908, became Columbia Junior College
1926, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CONFERENCE SEMINARY Bethany, Pennsylvania (1856-1861)

COOLVILLE SEMINARY Coolville, Ohio (1861-1866)

CORINTH FEMALE COLLEGE Corinth, Mississippi (1873-)

CORONAL INSTITUTE San Marcos, Texas (1879-1918)
1875, chartered
1918, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CORVALLIS COLLEGE Corvallis, Oregon (ca. 1859-)
ca. 1859, established by the M.E.C., So.
1865, chartered
1885, became a state-supported institution

COTTAGE HILL COLLEGE York, Pennsylvania (1856-1862)

COTTAGE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY York, Pennsylvania (1868-)
1868, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

COTTEY COLLEGE Nevada, Missouri (1884-)
1887, chartered
1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C.ceased

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania (1852-1884)

DALLAS FEMALE COLLEGE Dallas, Texas (1866-1884)
1871, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

DALTON FEMALE COLLEGE Dalton, Georgia (1872-)
1873, chartered; sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began

DANVILLE ACADEMY Danville, Indiana (1858-)
1858-1860, came under the sponsorship of the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)

NOTE: A later institution, Danville, Indiana, Normal College, may have been a continuation of Danville Academy.

DANVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES Danville, Virginia (1856-)

1856, established as Danville Female College; came under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1858, came under the sponsorship of the Virginia Conference
18 , became Danville College for Young Ladies

DANVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY Danville, Missouri (1835-1864)

DANVILLE SEMINARY Danville, Illinois (1851-1861)

18 , came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (M.E.C.)
1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NOTE: This institution may have been related to the later Danville Wesleyan Seminary (1884).

DANVILLE SEMINARY Danville, New York (1858-1866)

DANVILLE WESLEYAN SEMINARY Danville, Illinois (1884-1886)

NOTE: This institution may have been related to the earlier Danville Seminary (1851).

DAYTON ACADEMY Dayton, Indiana (1867-1870)

1870, sponsorship by the Northeast Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) ceased

DEARBORN COLLEGE Lawrenceburg, Indiana (1836-1839)

1836, established by the Meth. Prot. Church
1839, destroyed by fire; never rebuilt

DePAUW COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES New Albany, Indiana 1852-)

1852, established as Indiana Asbury Female College
1860's, purchased from the M.E.C. by private owners
1866, property repurchased by the Indiana Conference (M.E.C.); became DePauw College for Young Ladies

NOTE: This institution may have become a part of the present DePauw University.

DICKERSON SEMINARY ? , South Carolina (1880-)

DOVER ACADEMY Dover, Illinois (1879-)

1879, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

DRESDEN DISTRICT SCHOOL Dresden, Tennessee (1878-1882)

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE Madison, New Jersey (1867-)

DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN Carmel, New York (1849-1951)

1849, established as Raymond Collegiate Institute, a college preparatory school for girls

18 , became Drew Seminary for Young Women

DUBLIN SCHOOL Dublin, Indiana (1847-)

1847, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also known as Washington School

NOTE: This institution possibly operated for only a few years following 1847.

DYERSBURG DISTRICT SCHOOL Munford, Tennessee (1882-1914)

EAST ALABAMA FEMALE INSTITUTE Talladega, Alabama (1852-1858)

1854, came under the sponsorship of the East Alabama Conference

1858, school was turned over to the State of Alabama as a school for the deaf, mute, and blind

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY Bucksport, Maine (1850-1939)

EAST MISSISSIPPI FEMALE COLLEGE Meridian, Mississippi (1869-1903)

1872, chartered; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE SEMINARY Ovid, New York (1866-)

EAST TENNESSEE FEMALE INSTITUTE Knoxville, Tennessee (18? -)

1845, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1850, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

EAU CLAIRE WESLEYAN SEMINARY Eau Claire, Wisconsin (1861-1866)

EBENEZER ACADEMY Brunswick County, Virginia (1784-1846)

1800, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

EBENEZER MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL Jacksonville, Illinois (1835-1839)

EDWARD McGEHEE COLLEGE Woodville, Mississippi (1843-1912)
1843, established as Woodville Academy; under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference (M.E.C.)
1890, became Edward McGehee College
1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

EDWARDS ACADEMY Greeneville, Tennessee (1877-)
1877, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also known as Edwards Collegiate Institute
1881, school was moved to White Plains, Tenn.
1908, school was moved to Greeneville, Tenn.

ELIZABETH ACADEMY Washington, Mississippi (1818-1843)
1819, chartered

ELLIJAY SEMINARY Ellijay, Georgia (1874-)

ELROY INSTITUTE Elroy, Wisconsin (1874-1897)
1874, established as a seminary (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

EMORY ACADEMY Emory Homes County, Mississippi (1839-1845)

EMORY FEMALE COLLEGE Carlisle, Pennsylvania (1860-1866)

ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL ? (1854-)
1854, possibly located in Washington, D.C.

NOTE: May have become Metropolitan Collegiate Institute of Washington, D.C.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST COLLEGE Lewiston, Illinois (1873-)
1874, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

EPWORTH SEMINARY Epworth, Iowa (1856-)
1857, first instruction
1864, came under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Church
1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

ERIE SEMINARY Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania (1883-1884)
1883, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

EVANSVILLE SEMINARY Evansville, Wisconsin (1856-1868)

EVERGREEN SEMINARY Seven Mile, Ohio (1851-)
1851, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FAIRBURG COLLEGE Fairburg, Nebraska (187?-)
187?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY Fairfield, Texas (1861-)

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE Fairmount, Georgia (1894-)
1894, established as Fairmount High School; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1897, became Fairmount College
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

FAIRMOUNT MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY Fairmount, Virginia (1861-1862)

FALLEY SEMINARY Fulton, New York (1836-1868)

FARMERS ACADEMY College Corner, Indiana (1855-1864)
1860, came under the sponsorship of the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.); this relationship lasted only a few years

FARMVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE Farmville, Virginia (18? -)
1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

FELICIANA FEMALE COLLEGE Jackson, Louisiana (18? -)
1854, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Santa Clare, Colorado (1854-1862)

FILLMORE SEMINARY ? , Missouri (1850-1862)

FITZGERALD TRAINING INSTITUTE Trenton, Tennessee (1907-)

FLETCHER INSTITUTE Thomasville District, Georgia (-1868)

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE Flushing, New York (1851-1859)

FOLSOM TRAINING SCHOOL Smithville, Oklahoma (1919-1933)
1919, established by the Board of Missions (M.E.C., So.) for the educational opportunities of underprivileged Indian and white children

FOREST HOME SEMINARY Hedland, Alaska (1883-)

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Fort Edward, New York (1854-)

FORT PLAINS SEMINARY Fort Plains, New York (1853-1872)

FORT SMITH DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL Booneville, Arkansas (1870's)
187?, forced o t of existence when the public schools became prevalent

FOSTORIA ACADEMY Fostoria, Ohio (1879-)
1879, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FRANKFORT FEMALE COLLEGE Frankfort, Kentucky (18? -)
1851, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE Holly Springs, Mississippi (1849-1865)

FRANKLIN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS Franklin, Kentucky (1890-1900)
1890, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

FREDERICKSBURG COLLEGE Fredericksburg, Texas (1872-)
1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

FULTON FEMALE ACADEMY Fulton, Kentucky (1833-)
1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

FULTON SEMINARY Lewiston, Illinois (1855-1867)
1855-1861, Rock River Conference (M.E.C.) appointed trustees to the seminary

FUNK'S ACADEMY ? , Pennsylvania (184?-)
184?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FUNK SEMINARY Louisville, Kentucky (1845-)
1847, came under the sponsorship of the Louisville Conference (M.E.C.)

GALLATIN FEMALE ACADEMY Gallatin, Tennessee (1833-)
1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

GEORGETOWN SEMINARY Georgetown, Illinois (1844-1863)
1844, came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (M.E.C.)
1846, college closed temporarily
1851, college reopened

GEORGIA METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE Covington, Georgia (1851-)
1851, established as Southern Female College
1852-1882, college owned by the Masons
1882, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.; became Georgia Methodist Female College

GODFREY COLLEGE Winston County, Alabama (1880-1893)

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE Goldsboro, North Carolina (18? -)
1856, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

GOUVERNEUR WESLEYAN SEMINARY Gouverneur, New York (1837-1868)

GREENEVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN Greeneville, Kentucky (1864-1896)
Also known as Greeneville Male and Female College

GREENEVILLE LADIES COLLEGE Greeneville, Kentucky (1850-)
1903, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

GREENFIELD SEMINARY Greenfield, Ohio (1851-)

GREEN HILL SEMINARY Green Hill, Indiana (1868-)
1868, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1889, sponsorship by the Wabash Conference ceased

GREENSBURG SEMINARY Greensburg, Ohio (1855-)
1855, established by The Evangelical Association

GRENADA FEMALE COLLEGE Grenada, Mississippi (1851-1937)
1851, established as The Yalobusha Baptist Female Institute

1875, became Grenada Female College
1882, came under the sponsorship of the North Mississippi Conference
1932–1933, reorganized as a junior college
1937, college closed by action of the North Mississippi Conference

GRIGGSVILLE ACADEMY Griggsville, Illinois (1853-1854)
1853, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

GRIGGSVILLE SEMINARY Griggsville, Illinois (1860-)

GUYTON HIGH SCHOOL Savannah District, Georgia (1888-)

HALIFAX MALE ACADEMY Brinkleyville, North Carolina (1853-)
1853, established as a boarding school under the auspices of The Meth. Prot. Church

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL Red Wing, Minnesota (1856-1869)
1869, suspended operations temporarily, but never reopened

NOTE: This institution probably operated as a preparatory school for the present Hamline University.

HANNER HIGHLAND COLLEGE McMinnville, Tennessee (1855-)
1855, established as Hanner High School; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1858, became Hanner Highland College

HANNIBAL COLLEGE Hannibal, Missouri (1869-1875)

HARMONIA Harmony, Indiana (1862-1871)
1862, established by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) and operated by the Conference until 1871

HARMONY COLLEGE Perryville, Kentucky (18? -)
1866, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1870, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

HARRISONBURG SCHOOL Rockingham, Virginia (1794-)

HARTFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Hartford, Kansas (1863-1875)

HAVEN NORMAL SCHOOL Waynesboro, Georgia (1868-1915)

HAVEN TEACHER'S COLLEGE Meridian, Mississippi (1877-1928)
1877, established as Meridian Academy
1915, became Haven Academy (its name was changed when Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga., closed)
1926, became Haven Teacher's College

HEDDING LITERARY INSTITUTE Ashland, New York (1830's-)

HEMPSTEAD SEMINARY Hempstead, New York (1851-1863)

HENDERSON MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE Henderson, Tennessee (1885-1900)

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY Henry, Illinois (1859-1861)
1859, came under the sponsorship of the Peoria Conference, (M.E.C.)
1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

HILLSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE Hillsboro, Ohio (1854-)

HOLSTON SEMINARY Newmarket, Tennessee (-1900)
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1855, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

HOMER COLLEGE Homer, Louisiana (1855-)
Temporarily supported by the Louisiana Conference

HOUSTON SEMINARY Houston, Texas (1882-)

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE Huntsville, Alabama (1851-1895)
1852, chartered

HUNTSVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL Huntsville, Alabama (1869-)

INDIANA FEMALE COLLEGE Indianapolis, Indiana (1850-1867)

INDIANA HIGH SCHOOL Brookville, Indiana (1853-)

INDIANAPOLIS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Indianapolis, Indiana (1843-)

INDUSTRIAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL Laurel, Maryland (-1963)
1963, merged with Bowie State College (Md.)

IOWA CITY COLLEGE Iowa City, Iowa (1842-)
1842, chartered
1844, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.: this relationship lasted only a few years

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania (1856-1860)

IUKA FEMALE INSTITUTE Iuka, Mississippi (1867-)

IVES SEMINARY Antwerp, New York (1868-)

JACKSON DISTRICT SCHOOL Montezuma, Tennessee (1867-1901)

JACKSON SEMINARY ? , Arkansas (1886-)

JAMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE Jamestown, North Carolina (1859-1861)
1861, destroyed by fire

JENNINGS SEMINARY Aurora, Illinois (1857-1943)

JOHNSON FEMALE COLLEGE Union, West Virginia (18? -)
1877, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began

JONESBURG MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY Macon, Missouri (?) (1867-1869)

JONESVILLE ACADEMY Jonesville, New York (1839-1862)

KANSAS METHODIST UNIVERSITY Ottumwa, Kansas (1862-1873)

KENTUCKY COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES Pewee Valley, Kentucky (1880-)

KEY WEST ACADEMY Key West, Florida (1889-1900)

KIDD-KEY COLLEGE Sherman, Texas (1868-1935)
1863, established as North Texas Female College
1873, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1919, became Kidd-Key College: high school work added to the curriculum

KIMBALL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Salem, Oregon (1906-1930)
1906, school operated in connection with Willamette University

1907, school became independent of Willamette University, with its own board of trustees; located on Willamette's campus

KINGSLEY SEMINARY Bloomingdale, Tennessee (1877-)

KINGSWOOD COLLEGE Breckenridge County, Kentucky (1906-1920's)

KIT CARSON SEMINARY Taos, New Mexico (ca. 1886-)

ca. 1886, established as a mission school

LAFAYETTE FEMALE INSTITUTE Washington, D.C. (1860-)

Also known as Metropolitan Collegiate Institute

NOTE: May have developed from the English, Mathematical and Classical School (see page 108).

LAFAYETTE SEMINARY Lafayette, Oregon (1889-1914)

1889, established by The Evangelical Association

1894, became the property of the United Evangelical Church

1900, merged with La Creole Academy to become Dallas College, Dallas, Ore.

LaGRANGE SEMINARY LaGrange, Georgia (1870-1915)

1915, school closed; assets transferred to Clark College, Atlanta, Ga. (see page 43)

LA MESA INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE La Mesa, New Mexico (18? -)

1891, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began

LAMPTON SEMINARY ? , Mississippi (1890-1964)

LaPORTE SEMINARY LaPorte, Indiana (1852-)

LAS VEGAS FEMALE SEMINARY Las Vegas, New Mexico (18? -)

18? , established as Las Vegas Female College

1882, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began

1886, became Las Vegas Female Seminary

LaVERT FEMALE COLLEGE Russellville, Kentucky (1867-)

LAWRENCEBURG COLLEGE Lawrenceburg, Tennessee (1904-)

1904, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

LEANDER-CLARK COLLEGE Toledo, Iowa (1855-1919)
1855, established as Western College, Western, Iowa (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1881, college was moved to Toledo, Iowa
1906, became Leander-Clark College
1919, Leander-Clark College and Coe College (est. 1851, Cedar Rapids, Iowa) merged to become Coe College, under Presbyterian sponsorship; ceased being an institution of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

LEBANON FEMALE INSTITUTE Lebanon, Illinois (1860-)

LEBANON SCHOOL Lebanon, Indiana (188?-)
188?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

LEE SEMINARY ? , Florida (1872-)

LeVERT FEMALE COLLEGE Talbotton, Georgia (-1871)
1864, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began
1864, school closed temporarily
1869, reopened

LEWIS COLLEGE Glasgow, Missouri (1866-1892)

LEXINGTON COLLEGIATE FEMALE INSTITUTE Lexington, Kentucky (1844-)

LIMDEN HILL ACADEMY New Carlisle, Ohio (1836-)

LITTLE ROCK UNIVERSITY Little Rock, Arkansas (1882-)

LITTLETON COLLEGE Littleton, North Carolina (1882-1919)
1882, chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina as Central Institute for Young Ladies
1888, became Littleton Female College
1912, became Littleton College, with admission still limited to women
1915, fire destroyed the campus; college closed

LOGAN COLLEGE Russellville, Kentucky (1859-1931)
1859, established as Russellville Female College
1867, chartered as Logan Female College
1874, first instruction
19 , became Logan College
1930, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

LONOKE FEMALE COLLEGE Martinsburg, West Virginia (18? -)

1875, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1878, sponsorship by the M.E.C. probably ceased that year

LOUIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Louistown, Idaho (1882-)

LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE Louisville, Kentucky (1853-1880)

LYNCHBURG COLLEGE Lynchburg, Virginia (1855-1861)

LYNCHBURG FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Lynchburg, Virginia (1858-1861)

LYNCHBURG MILITARY COLLEGE Lynchburg, Virginia (1850-)

MACON DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL Clarence, Missouri (1888-1901)

MACON DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL ? , Missouri (-1875)
Also known as Bloomington Academy

MADISON COLLEGE Uniontown, Pennsylvania (1827-1832)
1827, the assets and buildings of a previous academy on this site were transferred to Madison College
1832, college closed; faculty and students were transferred to Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.

MADISON COLLEGE ? , Mississippi (1837-1871)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1871, sponsorship by the Mississippi Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased

The following institutions merged to become Madison College:

Madison College ? , Mississippi (1837-1871)
1837, established as Union College
1842, Madison College and Sharon Female Academy merged to become Madison College

Sharon Female College Sharon, Mississippi (1842-1871)
1842, Sharon Female College and Madison College merged to become Madison College

MADISONVILLE COLLEGE Madisonville, Georgia (1855-)
1855, chartered

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE Augusta, Maine (1821-)

MALE FREE SCHOOL AND COLVIN INSTITUTE ?, Maryland (1801-)

MALONE COLLEGE Holly Springs, Mississippi (1891-)
1891, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY Mansfield, Pennsylvania (1859-1864)

NOTE: This institution might be a predecessor institution of the present Mansfield State College, Mansfield, Pa.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE Mansfield, Louisiana (1855-1930)
1855–1860, institution received aid from the State of Louisiana

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE Mansfield, Ohio (1858-)

MARION ACADEMY Marion, Indiana (1857-1860)
1858, came under the sponsorship of the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
1860, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased
Also known as Simpson College

MARIONVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Marionville, Missouri (1871-)
1871, established as Marionville College
1878, became Marionville Collegiate Institute

MARSHALL COLLEGE Marshall, Illinois (1857-1866)
1856, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1857, established as Marshall Academy
1858, became Marshall College
1866, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

MARSHALL COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE Collierville, Tennessee (1848-1866)

MARVIN COLLEGE Waxahachie, Texas (1868-)

MARVIN COLLEGE Oscaloosa, Kansas (1878-1881)

MARVIN INSTITUTE Chillicothe, Missouri (1867-)

MARYVILLE SEMINARY ? , Missouri (1887-1905)
1905, State of Missouri bought property of Maryville Seminary to establish a teacher's college

MAXVILLE COLLEGE Maxville, Kentucky (1860-)
1860, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1899, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

McFERRIN TRAINING SCHOOL Martin, Tennessee (1890-1925)
1901, reorganized as a preparatory school; became McFerrin College
1906, became McFerrin Training School

McKENZIE COLLEGE McKenzie, Tennessee (1877-1925)

McLEMORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE McLemoresville, Tennessee (18? -)

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE Memphis, Tennessee (1837-1920)
1837, established by the Presbyterians; later came under the sponsorship of the Memphis Conference, M.E.C.
1843, chartered
1644, first instruction

MEMPHIS HIGH SCHOOL Memphis, Tennessee (1877-1880)

MERCER FEMALE COLLEGE Keithburg, Illinois (1855-1864)
1855, established as Keithburg Female Seminary; came under the sponsorship of the Rock River Conference (M.E.C.)
1863, became Mercer Female College
1864, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

MERIDIAN COLLEGE Meridian, Texas (1907-)
1927, college sold; no longer a Methodist institution

METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA ? , Georgia (18? -)
18? , received grants from the State of Georgia in the late 1800's

METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF NEBRASKA York, Nebraska (1880-)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL UNION COLLEGE ? , Kentucky (18? -)

1908, aided briefly by the State of Kentucky when the college was destroyed by fire

MEXICO ACADEMY Mexico, New York (1860-1862)

MICHIGAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Leoni, Michigan (1853-1897)

1853, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

MILLERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE Millersburg, Kentucky (1852-)

1852, established as Millersburg Male and Female Academy
1854, became Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute
1860, chartered
1910, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
1960, became Millersburg Female College

MINERAL POINT SEMINARY Mineral Point, Wisconsin (1860-)

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE TRAINING SCHOOL Montrose, Mississippi (1841-1927)

1841, established as Montrose College; sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began
1851, became the property of Brandon District, Miss.
1900, came under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference; became Forest District High School
1902, became Montrose High School
1907, became Mississippi Conference Training School

MISSOURI CONFERENCE SEMINARY Jackson, Missouri (1856-)

MONNETT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Rensselaer, Indiana (18? -1934)

18? , established as a "feeder-line" to DePauw University
1934, school closed because of depleted support from the Conference

MONROE COLLEGE Aberdeen, Mississippi (18? -)

1852, came under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference

MONTESANA SCHOOL Huntsville, Alabama (1833-)

1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

MONTGOMERY FEMALE COLLEGE Christianburg, Virginia (18? -)

1878, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL ? , Missouri (1872-1878)

MONTICELLO SEMINARY ? , Missouri (1839-1848)

MORGANTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY Morgantown, Virginia (1851-1864)

MORGANTOWN SEMINARY ? , Maryland (-)

MORTON-ELLIOTT JUNIOR COLLEGE Elton, Kentucky (1892-1924)

1892, established as Louisville Conference Training School
1893, became Vanderbilt Training School of the Louisville Conference
1916, became Elton School for Boys
1914, became John Locke School
1921, reorganized as a junior college; became Morton-Elliott Junior College
1924, college closed
1925, property was sold

MOUNT BETHEL ACADEMY Newberry County, South Carolina (1795-1820)

MOUNT CARMEL ACADEMY Mount Carmel, Illinois (1856-)

MOUNT IDA FEMALE COLLEGE Davenport, Louisiana (1860-1863)

MOUNT UNION SEMINARY Gonech County, Alabama (1883-)

MOUNT VERNON ACADEMY Mount Vernon, Illinois (1860-)

MOUNT WASHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE Mount Washington, Maryland (-1865 or 1867)

MOUNT ZION SEMINARY Mount Zion, Georgia (1880-)

MURFREESBORO FEMALE COLLEGE Murfreesboro, Tennessee (1833-)

1833, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

MURPHY COLLEGE Sevierville, Tennessee (18? -)
18? , established as Sevier Institute
18? , became Murphy College
Presently the physical plant is being used as an orphanage by the Church of God

NEW CARLISLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE New Carlisle, Indiana (1861-1869)
1869, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NEW HOPE SEMINARY Shelbyville, Oklahoma (1842-)
1842, established as a government school under Methodist control
1886, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NEWARK WESLEYAN INSTITUTE Newark, New Jersey (1847-1857)

NEW YORK CONFERENCE AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Charlotteville, New York (1850-1875)
1850, established as New York Conference Seminary
1866, became New York Conference and Collegiate Institute

NICHOLS SEMINARY ? , Alabama (1890-)
1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES Norfolk, Virginia (1824-)
1824, established as Norfolk Collegiate Institute; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1829, became Norfolk Female Collegiate Institute
1890, became Norfolk College for Young Ladies

NORTHERN INDIANA COLLEGE South Bend, Indiana (1861-)
1867, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NORTH MISSOURI MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE ? , Louisiana (1863-)
18? , Methodist owners sold the school to the Presbyterian Church; it was later sold to the Baptist Church, which operated the institution as McCune College

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE Evanston, Illinois (1857-1873)
NOTE: This institution may have been related to the present Northwestern University.

NORTH-WEST VIRGINIA ACADEMY Clarksburg, Virginia (1853-)

NORWALK SEMINARY Norwalk, Ohio (1833-1848)

OAK BOWRY FEMALE INSTITUTE Oak Bowry, Alabama (1848-)

OAK BOWRY INSTITUTE Oak Bowry, Alabama (1849-1856)
1849, established as a school for men

OAKLAND FEMALE COLLEGE Hillsborough, Ohio (1839-1853)

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE Oak Ridge, North Carolina (1852-)
1852, established as a nondenominational school, but had a close relationship with the North Carolina Conference of The Meth. Prot. Church

OGDEN SEMINARY Ogden City, Utah (1872-)

OHIO CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL Springfield, Ohio (1852-)

OLIN AND PRESTON INSTITUTE Blacksburg, Virginia (1853-1864)

NOTE: This institution may have become Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

OLNEY MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY Olney, Illinois (1866-)

ONARGA MILITARY SCHOOL Onarga, Illinois (18? -1973)
18? , established as Grand Prairie Seminary
1863, came under the sponsorship of the Central Illinois Conference of the M.E.C.
1865, became Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial College
1917, became Onarga Military School; leased by private individuals from the Conference
1973, school closed; Central Illinois Conference maintains ownership of the property

OREGON BIBLE TRAINING COLLEGE Corvallis, Oregon (19? -)
19? , established by the United Evangelical Church

OREGON CITY SEMINARY Oregon City, Oregon (1856-)

OZARK WESLEYAN COLLEGE Carthage, Missouri (1932-)
19 , college purchased by the St. Louis Conference

NOTE: This institution may have become affiliated with Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan.

PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE Santa Rosa, California (1861-1887)
1861, located originally in Vacaville, Calif.
1871, college was moved to Santa Rosa, Calif.

PADUCAH DISTRICT SCHOOL Milburn, Kentucky (1878-1915)

PALMYRA FEMALE SEMINARY Palmyra (?), Missouri (1866-1884)
1884, Hannibal District purchased the property at the school's closing and established Centenary High School, Hannibal, Mo. (Centenary College; see page 101)

PARIS FEMALE INSTITUTE Paris (?) , Texas (1850's-1870's)
1850's, school operated for about 20 years under the sponsorship of the North Texas Conference

PARIS SEMINARY Paris, Illinois (1848-1864)

PENNINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY Pennington, New Jersey (1853-)

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Pennington, New Jersey (1839-)

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE Pikeville, Tennessee (1875-1903)
1875, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.)
1903, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

PEORIA WESLEYAN SEMINARY Peoria, Illinois (1851-1856)
1851, came under the sponsorship of the Rock River Conference (M.E.C.)

PERRY ACADEMY Perry, New York (1852-1866)

PHILLIPS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Jackson, Tennessee (1944-1959)

PIERCE AND PAINE COLLEGE DeSoto, Louisiana (18? -)
1858, came under the sponsorship of the Louisiana Conference

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1854-)

PLATTSBURG HIGH SCHOOL Plattsburg (?), Missouri (1855-1861)

PLEASANT PLAINS ACADEMY Pleasant Plains, Illinois (18? -)
1834, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

POLAND FEMALE COLLEGE Poland, Ohio (1858-1860)

PORT GIBSON COLLEGE Port Gibson, Mississippi (1859-1926)
1854, chartered as Port Gibson Academy, under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference
1886, became Port Gibson Female College
1926, became Port Gibson College; sponsorship by the Mississippi Conference ceased

PORTLAND ACADEMY Portland, Oregon (1851-1874)

PORT SULLIVAN COLLEGE Port Sullivan, Texas (1860-)
1860, established as Port Sullivan Institute
1860, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1863, became Port Sullivan Female College; sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased
1864, became Port Sullivan Male and Female Institute
1866, became Port Sullivan College

POWELL'S VALLEY SEMINARY Wellsburg, Tennessee (1880-)

PRAIRIE LAWN SEMINARY Danville, Missouri (1831-1838)

PREPARATORY SCHOOL Middletown, Connecticut (1851-1858)

PRITCHETT INSTITUTE Glasgow, Missouri (1866-)
1880, board of trustees made an unsuccessful attempt to merge with Lewis College

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE East Greenwich, Rhode Island (1804-1943)
1804, established as East Greenwich Academy
1841, became Greenwich Seminary and Musical Institute
1862, became Providence Conference Seminary and Musical Institute

QUITMAN COLLEGE Quitman, Arkansas (1870-)
1870, established as Quitman Institute, under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
18 , became Quitman Male and Female College
18 , became Quitman College

RAINSBURG SEMINARY ? , Maryland (-)

RANDOLPH-MACON FEMALE INSTITUTE Danville, Virginia (1897-)

19 . sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

RED CREEK ACADEMY Red Creek, New York (1862-1863)

RENSSELAER ACADEMY Rensselaer, Indiana (1860-1863)

1863, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) ceased

RICHMOND COLLEGE Richmond, Ohio (1862-)

RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE Richmond, Kentucky (1845-)

RICHMOND NORMAL SCHOOL Richmond, Virginia (1867-1875)

ROANOKE CLASSICAL SEMINARY Roanoke, Indiana (1861-1863)

1861, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

ROCKPORT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Rockport, Indiana (1858-1866)

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY Mount Morriss, Illinois (1840-1878)

ROGERSVILLE SEMINARY Rogersville, New York (1853-1864)

ROME NORMAL SCHOOL Rome, Georgia (1866-1870)

1866, established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

RUSKIN COLLEGE Ruskin, Missouri (1901?-)

NOTE: This institution may have been established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, or it may never have gotten beyond the initial proposals for an institution.

RUSSELL COLLEGE Lebanon, Virginia (1892-1908)

RUSSELLVILLE ACADEMY Russellville, Indiana (1862-)

1871, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) ceased

RUST NORMAL INSTITUTE Huntsville, Alabama (1870-)

RUTH HARGROVE COLLEGE Key West, Florida (1895-1917)

1896, chartered as a missionary enterprise for Cubans
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
1917, Board of Missions (M.E.C., So.) acted to discontinue the school because of the development of public high schools

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY Sacramento, California (1853-)

ST. CHARLES MILITARY COLLEGE St. Charles, Missouri (1834-1914)

1834, established as St. Charles College
1836, first instruction
1910, became St. Charles Military College
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

SALTILLO MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY Lexington, Kentucky (1882-1890)

SAN ANGELO JUNIOR COLLEGE San Angelo, Texas (1907-1913)

1907, established as San Angelo Collegiate Institute
1910, reorganized as a junior college; became San Angelo Junior College
1913, destroyed by fire; school closed

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY COLLEGE Woodbridge, California (1868 or 1878-)

1868 (or 1878), established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also known as Woodbridge College

SANTA CRUZ ACADEMY Santa Cruz, California (1853-)

SARDIS FEMALE INSTITUTE Sardis, Mississippi (1866-1867)

SAVANNAH FEMALE COLLEGE Savannah, Tennessee (1860-)

1860, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1860's, closed temporarily during the Civil War
1867, reopened

SCIENCE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY Shelbyville, Kentucky (1825-)

1825, established under the sponsorship of the Kentucky Conference (M.E.C.)
1906, probably the last year of sponsorship by the M.E.C.

SEARCY COLLEGE Searcy, Arkansas (1890-)
1892, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

SEGUIN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE Seguin, Texas (18? -)
18? , under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So., during the institution's existence

SHEBBEAR COLLEGE Shebbear, North Dakota (1829-)
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

SHELBY HIGH SCHOOL Shelbyville, Indiana (1856-1878)
1857, established as a seminary; sponsored by the Missouri Conference throughout its existence
1866, closed temporarily during the Civil War
1878, reopened briefly; sponsorship ended at school's closing; property transferred to Palmyra School

SHELBYVILLE UNIVERSITY Shelbyville, Tennessee (18? -)
1855, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)

SHERIDAN ACADEMY Sheridan, Oregon (1874-)

SIGOURNEY INSTITUTE St. Louis, Missouri (1845-)

SIMS FEMALE ACADEMY Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1829-1830)
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

NOTE: This institution is thought to have been succeeded by Wesleyan Female Academy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

SIMPSON INSTITUTE Logan, Alabama (1885-)

SIMPSON UNIVERSITY ? , Nebraska (1855-)
1855, established by the M.E.C.

SMITHVILLE ACADEMY Smithville, Ohio (1865-)
1865, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

SNOW HIGH SCHOOL Macon District, Georgia (1888-)

SOCORRO ACADEMY Socorro, New Mexico (ca. 1881-)
ca. 1881, established as a mission institute

SOFFOLK COLLEGE Soffolk, Virginia (1880-1906)

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE Somerville, Tennessee (1867-1871)

SOMERVILLE INSTITUTE Tipton County, Tennessee (1877-1886)
1877, established as Somerville District Mount Zion School
1886, became Somerville Institute

SOULE FEMALE COLLEGE Murfreesboro, Tennessee (1851-1907)
1907, sponsorship by the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased

SOULESBURY INSTITUTE Batesville, Arkansas (1859-1860's)
186?, closed because of the effects of the Civil War

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE Petersburg, Virginia (1857-)
1857, established as Petersburg Female College
1861, chartered as Southern Female College

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE Verona, Mississippi (1870-)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE FEMALE ACADEMY Belleville, Indiana (1856-1858)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE Salem, Illinois (1866-)

SOUTHERN SEMINARY Buena Vista, Virginia (1900-1912)

SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE McRae, Georgia (1892-1928)
1914, reorganized as a junior college

SPARKS COLLEGE Sparks, Georgia (1902-1927)
1902, established as Sparks Collegiate Institute
1920, reorganized as a junior college; became Sparks College
1927, college closed
1929, assets of Sparks College transferred to Emory Junior College
(see Valdosta State College, page 91)

SPAULDING COLLEGE Muskogee, Oklahoma (1881-1909)

NOTE: This institution may have operated as an Indian mission.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY Springfield, New York (1862-1864)

SPRINGFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE Springfield, Ohio (1842-1866)

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY Springfield, Vermont (1848-1866)

SPRING HILL-MONTGOMERY COLLEGE Brunswick District, Georgia (1886-)

SPRING MOUNTAIN ACADEMY Spring Mountain, Ohio (1855-1866)

STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE Stanford, Kentucky (1870-)
1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE Memphis, Tennessee (1858-1880)

STOCKTON FEMALE INSTITUTE Stockton, California (1865-)

STOCKWELL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Stockwell, Indiana (1859-1874)
1859, established by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
1860, chartered

SUBLIMITY COLLEGE Sublimity, Oregon (1858-1897)
1858, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

SUGAR GROVE INSTITUTE ? , Missouri (1859-1861)
1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY Bringhamton, New York (1856-1864)
1856, established by the Swedish Methodist Church

TABERNACLE ACADEMY Jessamine County, Kentucky (1790-1893)
1790, established as the successor institution for Bethel Academy previously in that location (see page 98)

NOTE: A second Bethel Academy was established that existed through most of the 19th century; it was not a denominational school but was under the supervision of M.E.C. teachers.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE Austin, Texas (1857-1879)
1857, established as Bastrop Military Institute, Bastrop, Tex.
1868, school was moved to Austin, Tex.; became Texas Military Institute

THOMSON UNIVERSITY Franklin, Louisiana (1869-)

THORNTOWN ACADEMY Thorntown, Indiana (1855-1868)
1864, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

TROY UNIVERSITY Troy, New York (1856-1863)

TULIP FEMALE COLLEGE Tulip, Arkansas (18? -)
18? , came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

TULLAHOMA COLLEGE Tullahoma, Tennessee (1885-)

TURNER SEMINARY ? , Georgia (1894-)

NOTE: This institution may have been sponsored by the C.M.E. Church or the M.E.C., So.

TUSCALOOSA ACADEMY Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1827-)

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1854-1902)
1902, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

TUSCUMBIA FEMALE ACADEMY Tuscumbia, Alabama (1833-)
1333, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

UMPQUA ACADEMY Wilbur, Oregon (1854-)

UNION CITY DISTRICT SCHOOL Troy, Tennessee (1881-1882)

UNION SCHOOL Uniontown, Pennsylvania (1792-1826)

NOTE: This institution could have been the predecessor institution of Madison College, Madison, Penn. (see page 117).

UNIVERSITY OF SAN ANTONIO San Antonio, Texas (1894-1943)
1894, established as San Antonio Female College (M.E.C., So.)
1918, became Westmoreland College
1932, became a co-educational institution
1936, reorganized, adding two years of college work to the curriculum; became University of San Antonio
1943, college closed; property sold to Trinity College (Presbyterian Church). (Trinity College used the campus as a new campus, moving to San Antonio from Waxahachie, Tex.)

URBANA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY Urbana, Illinois (1854-1857)
1855, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1857, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

VALLEY FEMALE INSTITUTE Winchester, Virginia (1858-1862)

VANDERBILT TRAINING SCHOOL Henderson, Tennessee (1900-1901)
1900, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

VANDERBILT TRAINING SCHOOL Smith's Grove, Kentucky (1901-1908)
1901, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

VERONA FEMALE COLLEGE Verona, Mississippi (18? -)
1870, came under the sponsorship of the North Mississippi Conference (M.E.C., So.) as a conference institution

VICKSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY Vicksburg, Mississippi (- 1845)

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE Waco, Texas (1854-1888)

WALDEN COLLEGE Nashville, Tennessee (1866-1935)
1866, established as Central Tennessee College
1900, becam Walden College
1928, prep ory school established within the college

WALWORTH ACADEMY Walworth, New York (1860-)

WARREN COLLEGE Bowling Green, Kentucky (1866-1876)
1866, chartered
1872, first instruction
1876, college closed due to inadequate financial support

WARREN SEMINARY Fullens, Tennessee (1883-)

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE Warrenton, West Virginia (18? -)
1855, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

WARTHEN COLLEGE Wrightsville, Georgia (1888-)
1888, established as Nannie Lou Warthen Institute

1903, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So., as a conference preparatory school
1906, became Warthen College

WASHINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY Washington, Arkansas (1846-1860's)
1858, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
1860's, closed because of the effects of the Civil War

WASHINGTON SEMINARY Claverack, New York (1779-by 1830)

WASHINGTON SEMINARY Huntsville, Washington (1880-)
1880, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

WATERLOO ACADEMY Waterloo, Wisconsin (1865-)

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE Wayne, North Carolina (18? -)
1857, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

WAYNESVILLE ACADEMY Waynesville, Illinois (1850-1851)
1851, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

WELLSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY Wellsburg, Pennsylvania (1856-)

WESLEY ACADEMY Montgomery County, Indiana (1860-1866)
1860, established and supervised by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
1866, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference ceased

WESLEY ACADEMY Wesley, Indiana (1866-)

WESLEY COLLEGE Greenville, Texas (1902-1934)
-, established as Terrell University, Terrell, Tex.
1905, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.; became North Texas University School
1909, reorganized as a junior college; became Wesley College
1912, college was moved to Greenville, Tex.
1934, college closed because of competition from state-supported schools and the effects of the Depression

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY Woodhouse Grove, ? (1812-)

WESLEYAN ACADEMY New York, New York (1817-1823)
1817, located originally in Newmarket, N.H.
18 , academy was moved to New York, N.Y.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1824-)

WESLEYAN CONNECTIONAL SCHOOL ? (1845-1879)

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE Wilmington, Delaware (1841-1880)

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE Murfreesboro, North Carolina (1852-1880)
1852, chartered
1855, first instruction
1881, sponsorship by the Virginia Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased; school later became affiliated with the North Carolina Conference
1887, school destroyed by fire
1891, rebuilt and reopened
1893, school destroyed again by fire; college closed

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE Brownsville, Tennessee (1870-1907)
1907, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1834-1864)

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE ? , Maryland (1848-1895)
1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE Staunton, Virginia (1856-)

WESLEYAN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE ? , Texas (ca. 1850's-)

WESLEYAN SEMINARY New York, New York (1819-1824)

WESTERN COLLEGE Artesia, New Mexico (1909-1911)
1909, established by the M.E.C., So.

WESTERN RESERVE SEMINARY Farmington, Ohio (1829-)
1833, first instruction, as Farmington Academy
1847, became Farmington Normal School
1854, became Western Reserve Seminary

WESTMINSTER NORMAL SCHOOL Westminster, Maryland (?) (1851-)

WESTON FEMALE COLLEGE Weston, Missouri (1855-1873)
1855, established as Weston High School
1865, the M.E.C. sold its interest in the institution
1868, became Weston Female College
1873, fire destroyed the campus; college closed

WEST RIVER CLASSICAL INSTITUTE West River, Indiana (1861-1874)

WEST TENNESSEE PREPARATORY SCHOOL Mason City, Tennessee (1877-)

WEST TENNESSEE SEMINARY Mason City, Tennessee (1876-1889)
1876, established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE SEMINARY Austin, Texas (1878-)

WEST VIRGINIA NORMAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Buckhannon, West Virginia (1881-1882)
1881, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1882, became Union College when the Meth. Prot. Church began partial sponsorship, merging with another Meth. Prot. institution

WHITE PLAINS ACADEMY White Plains, New York (1824-1840)

WHITEWATER FEMALE COLLEGE Centerville, Indiana (1848-1864)
1848, came under the sponsorship of the Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
1851, became a co-educational institution
1864, sponsorship by the Indiana Conference ceased

WILBUR ACADEMY Wilbur, Oregon (1854-1873)

WILLOUGHBY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Willoughby, Ohio (1859-1883)

WILMINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE Wilmington, Delaware (1837-)

WILSON COLLEGE Wilmington, California (18? -)
1874, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

WINDSOR ACADEMY Baltimore, Maryland (1841-1845)

WINDSOR THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTE Baltimore, Maryland (1840-1845)

NOTE: This institution may have been related to Windsor Academy.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE Evanston, Illinois (1855-)

WOODLAWN FEMALE SEMINARY ?, Missouri (1861-)

1861, established as Mount Zion Seminary
1874, closed temporarily
1876, reopened as Woodlawn Female Seminary

WORTHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE Worthington, Ohio (1839-1874)

XENIA SEMINARY Xenia, Ohio (1850-)

YADKIN COLLEGE Davidson County, North Carolina (ca. 1853-1924)

ca. 1853, began as an academy, established by the Meth. Prot. Church
1855, chartered as Yadkin Institute, a training school for ministers
1856, first instruction
1861, chartered as Yadkin College; later that year, the college was forced to close temporarily when 60 of its 80 students entered the Confederate army
1867, resumed operations, as a high school
1873, reorganized as a college
1878, became a co-educational institution
1924, closed because of debts and other difficulties; assets transferred to the newly opened High Point College (see page 50)

YOUNG SEMINARY ?, Texas (1872-)

1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased; school disaffiliated from the M.E.C.

ZION'S HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE West Middletown, Pennsylvania (18? -)

Also known as Pleasant Hill Seminary

INDIAN MISSIONS

ADAIR'S SCHOOLS, Nos. 1, 2 (1832-)

ANDREW MARVIN INSTITUTE (1884-1887)
1884, established as Pierce Institute
1886, became Andrew Marvin Institute

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL Doaksville, Oklahoma (?) (1849-1886)
1886, school destroyed by fire; closed

BAYOU BENNARD SCHOOL, No. 3 (1832-)

BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE SCHOOL, No. 4 (1837-)

BETHEL CAMP GROUND SCHOOL, No. 4 (1836-)

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY (1852-1866)

CANADIAN FORK SCHOOL, No. 1 (1835-)

CANADIAN SCHOOL (1856-1857)

CANADIAN SCHOOL, No. 3 (1833-)

CANY CAMP GROUND SCHOOL, No. 4 (1835-)

CHICKASAW ACADEMY (1843-1866)

CHILLOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL (1885-1888)

CHISM'S ON THE CANADIAN, No. 4 (1832-)

CHOCTAW ACADEMY (1849-1856)

CHOCTAW MISSION (and school) (1836-)

CLEAR SPRING SCHOOL (1843-)

COLBERT INSTITUTE (1852-1861)

COLLINS INSTITUTE (1888-)

CRAWFORD SEMINARY (1849-1855)

CREEK CIRCUIT and schools (1836-)

CREEK SCHOOL (1848-)

DELAWARE SCHOOL (1835-)

EAGLETOWN SCHOOL, No. 3 (1837-)

EUFALA HIGH SCHOOL (1896-)

FLINT DISTRICT SCHOOL (1842-)

FORKS OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL, No. 1 (1841-)

FORT COFFEE ACADEMY Fort Coffee, Oklahoma (1844-1861)
1844, established as a government academy under Methodist control, as a school for boys

GALLOWAY COLLEGE (188?-)

HARDRIDGE'S SCHOOL, No. 4 (1832-)

HARGROVE COLLEGE Ardmore, Oklahoma (1895-)
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

HAWKINS SCHOOL, near the Agency, No. 5 (1832-)

HAYS SCHOOL (1855-)

HICHITYTOWN SCHOOL, No. 5 (1835-)

HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY Iowa and Sack Indian Mission (1858-)
1858, established by the Presbyterian Church
1870, reorganized to offer college courses

HOLSTEIHOMO SCHOOL, No. 2 (1837-)

HONEY HILL SCHOOL (1871-)

INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL Oklahoma or Kansas (1839-)

1839–1943, under the sponsorship of the Missouri Conference
1844–1849, reorganized as an Indian mission
1850, came under the sponsorship of the St. Louis Conference
1857, Kansas mission (?)

KANSAS MISSION SCHOOL (Shawnee?) (1835-)

KEY'S SCHOOL, No. 2 (1833-)

KICKAPOO SCHOOL, No. 4 (1835-)

LEE'S CREEK DISTRICT SCHOOL, No. 4 (1833-)

LEWIS'S SCHOOL, No. 5 (1832-)

McALESTER HIGH SCHOOL (1895-)

McDANIEL'S SCHOOL, No. 3 (1836-)

McINTOSH SCHOOL, No. 1 (1832-)

McKENDREE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL (1847-)

THE METHVIN (SCHOOL) INSTITUTE Anadarko, Oklahoma (1889-1909?)

MORRIS SEMINARY Oklahoma (1845-1846)

MUSKOGEE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL Muskogee, Oklahoma (1885-)

NEW HOPE FEMALE SCHOOL (1847-1885)

NORTH CANADIAN SCHOOL, No. 5 (1835-)

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL Oklahoma (1891-)

OZARK INSTITUTE (1854-)

PEORI SCHOOL (1835-)

"POTEAU AND SCHOOL" (1849-)

PRAIRIE SCHOOL (1871-)

QUAPAW SCHOOL (1843-)

RED RIVER SCHOOL Oklahoma (1846-)

ROBERT MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL (1847-)

ROBERTSON NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL (1847-1848)

SALLISAW SCHOOL, No. 3 Oklahoma (?) (1839-)

SELS (Cells?) **SCHOOL,** No. 2 (1833-)

SEMINOLE ACADEMY (1880-1886)

SENECA CIRCUIT AND SCHOOL (1837-)

SHAWNEE INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL (1838-)

SHAWNEETOWN SCHOOL, No. 1 (1837-)

SOUTH ARKANSAS SCHOOL, No. 3 (1833-)

SOUTH ARKANSAS SCHOOL, No. 6 (1832-)

SPAULDING COLLEGE (1881-1908)
1881, established as Harrell International Institute
1890, became Spaulding College

SPENCER ACADEMY (1842-)

VAN'S SCHOOL, No. 4 (1834-)

WAPUNUCKA INSTITUTE (1884-1886)

WEBBER FALLS SCHOOL (1884-1892)

WESTERN ACADEMY Kansas (1848-1849)

WILLIE HALSELL INSTITUTE Vinita, Oklahoma (1891-1907)

WYANS SCHOOL ON THE CANADIAN, No. 2

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1736 John Wesley formed discussion groups in Georgia.

1752 Philip William Otterbein came to America as minister of the German Reformed Congregation, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

1771 German Evangelical Reformed Congregation formed in Baltimore, "Old Otterbein Church."

1773 First Methodist conference in America, held in St. Georgia's Church, Philadelphia.

1774 Otterbein became pastor of "German Evangelical Reformed Church" in Baltimore.

1784 John Wesley ordained Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey as preachers for America; commissioned Thomas Coke to ordain others.

The Methodist Episcopal Church established at "Christmas Conference" in Baltimore.

Francis Asbury ordained.

1787 Free African Society formed in Philadelphia, the beginnings of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1789 Otterbein organized first annual conference of his followers.

1791 John Wesley died.

1792 First quadrennial General Conference of American Methodism.

James O'Kelley led first major schism in American Methodism, forming Republican Methodist Church, later Christian Church.

1796 Beginnings of black group in New York culminating in the organization of the African Episcopal Church, Zion.

1800 Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm founded the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and were elected its first bishops.

Jacob Albright and followers among the Germans in Pennsylvania founded The Evangelical Association.

1808 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a Constitution, introducing "restrictive rules" and a delegated General Conference.

1813 Philip William Otterbein ordained Christian Newcomer, who was elected a bishop of The United Brethren in Christ.

Philip William Otterbein died.

1815 The first General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ formed and first *Discipline* approved.

1816 Group of blacks withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church to form the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Richard Allen was chosen bishop.

First General Conference of The Evangelical Association convened.

1817 First church of Evangelicals built at New Berlin, Pennsylvania.

Other blacks withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church to organize the African Methodist Episcopal, Zion, Church.

1820 African Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion, organized in New York.

American Methodist Missionary Society organized.

1830 Methodist Protestant Church organized (with about 26,000 members).

1843 A group of abolitionists split from The Methodist Church to organize the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

1844 General Conference meeting in New York adopted the Plan of Separation, dividing the Methodist Episcopal Church into (1) the Methodist Episcopal Church and (2) the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

1845 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized at the Louisville Convention of the Southern Conferences. This action separated more than 300,000 southern Methodists from the over 650,000 Methodists who continued in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1846 First quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

1866 Methodist Episcopal Church founded the Freedman's Aid Society.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adopted lay representation in General and Annual Conferences.

1870 Colored Methodist Episcopal Church organized (became the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1956).

1872 Laymen received into the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1889 Schism in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, forming two branches, the "Old" Constitution and the "New" Constitution.

1892 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church created the University Senate.

1894 A division in The Evangelical Association, forming the United Evangelical Church ("the minority") and the Evangelical Association ("the majority").

1900 A Lay Conference established, parallel to the Annual Conference of Ministers, in the Methodist Episcopal Church; women granted "equal laity rights."

1922 The United Evangelical Church (except for a branch which split to become The Evangelical Congregation) and The Evangelical Association united to form The Evangelical Church.

1939 The Methodist Church formed from the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

1946 The Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ united to form the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

1968 The Methodist Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church united to form The United Methodist Church.

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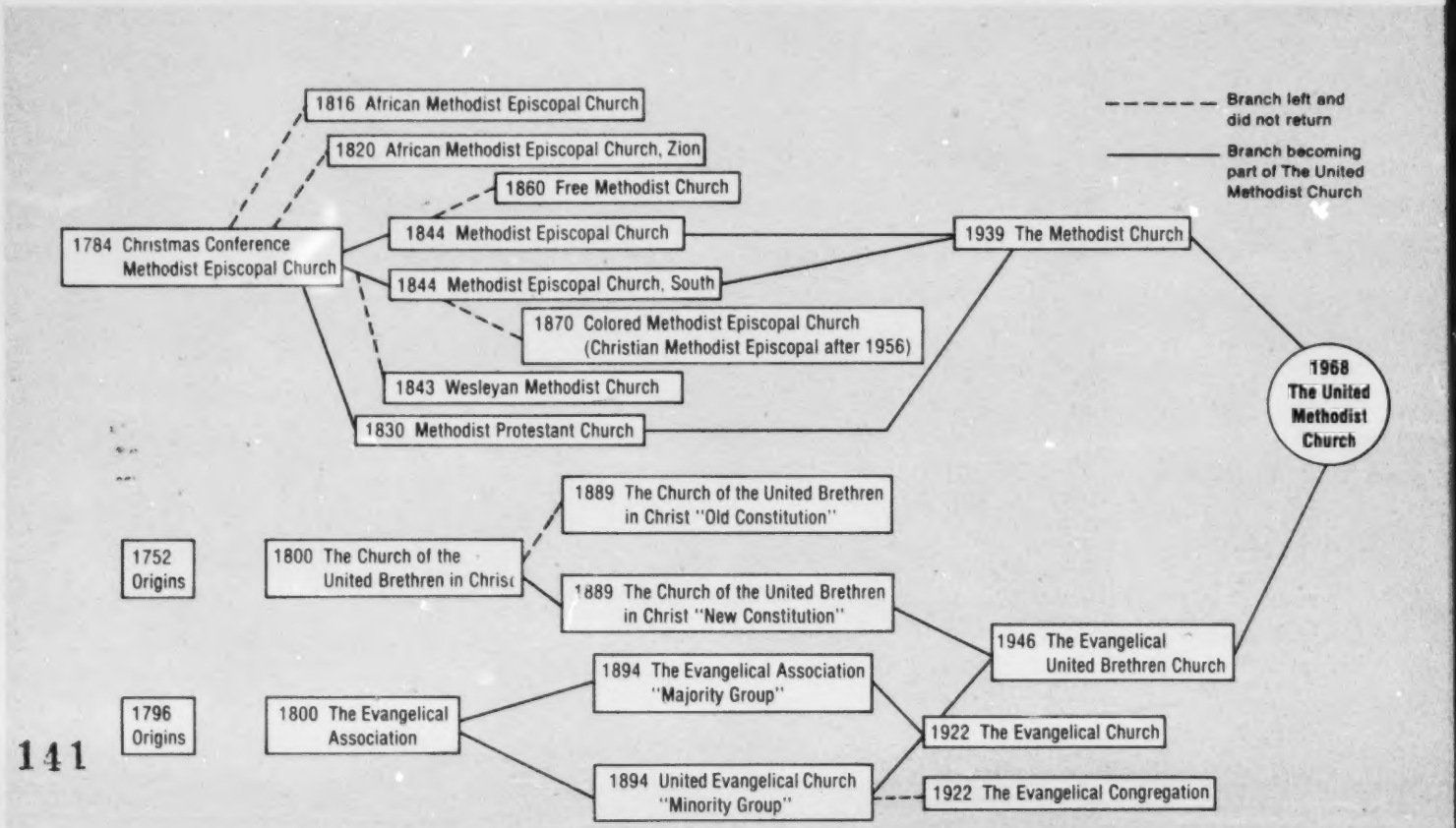
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AND ITS FORBEAR CHURCHES


Branch left and did not return
Branch becoming part of The United Methodist Church
1816 African Methodist Episcopal Church
1820 African Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion
1860 Free Methodist Church
1784 Christmas Conference Methodist Episcopal Church
1844 Methodist Episcopal Church
1844 Methodist Episcopal Church, South
1870 Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (Christian Methodist Episcopal after 1956)
1843 Wesleyan Methodist Church
1830 Methodist Protestant Church
1939 The Methodist Church
1968 The United Methodist Church
1752 Origins
1800 The Church of the United Brethren in Chris
1889 The Church of the United Brethren in Christ "Old Constitution"
1889 The Church of the United Brethren in Christ "New Constitution"
1946 The Evangelical United Brethren Church
1796 Origins
1800 The Evangelical Association
1894 The Evangelical Association "Majority Group"
1894 United Evangelical Church "Minority Group"
1922 The Evangelical Church
1922 The Evangelical Congregation

APPENDIX B

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE B.1. *SUMMARY DATA FROM HISTORY OF UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION*

Institutional Type	Foundings					Closings					Disaffiliations					Mergers					Number of United Methodist Institutions at End of Period			
	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976
Current United Methodist Institutions (and Forebears)																								
Colleges and Universities	7	57	87	17	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	15	40	61	7	59	130	107
Seminaries	0	2	10	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	12	13
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1	4	5	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	14
TOTAL	8	63	102	25	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	15	43	64	8	66	152	134
Former United Methodist Institutions Currently Operating																								
Colleges and Universities	4	18	20	3	45	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	7	30	39	0	1	3	2	6	4	21	31	0
Seminaries	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary and Secondary Schools	0	1	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	4	19	20	3	46	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	7	31	40	0	1	3	2	6	4	22	32	0

TABLE B.1. *SUMMARY DATA FROM HISTORY OF UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (cont.)*

Institutional Type	Foundings					Closings					Disaffiliations					Mergers					Number of United Methodist Institutions at End of Period			
	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976
Former United Methodist Institutions Now Closed																								
Colleges and Universities	8	169	143	18	347[1]	3	43	202	88	345[1]	0	5	15	20	40	0	0	1	1	2	5	131	71	0
Seminaries	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary and Secondary Schools	16	142	81	6	246[1]	8	88	116	32	245[1]	1	3	6	3	13	0	1	0	0	1	8	62	26	0
TOTAL	24	311	224	26	595[1]	11	131	318	122	592[1]	1	8	21	23	53	0	1	1	1	3	13	193	97	0
Total All Institutions																								
Colleges and Universities	19	244	250	38	560[1]	3	43	202	88	345[1]	0	5	22	50	79[2]	0	7	19	43	69	16	211	232	107
Seminaries	0	2	10	6	18	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	12	13
Elementary and Secondary Schools	17	147	86	10	261[1]	8	88	116	32	245[1]	1	3	6	4	14	0	1	0	0	1	9	68	37	14
TOTAL - TOTAL	36	393	346	54	839[3]	11	131	318	122	592[1]	1	8	28	54	93[2]	0	8	19	46	73	25	281	281	134

NOTES:

[1] Includes Meharry Medical College.

[2] Dates of disaffiliation are not known for two institutions.

[3] In addition 10 other institutions (9 colleges, 1 Indian mission school) were established for which no dates are available.

TABLE B.2. *SUMMARY DATA FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**

Institution	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Number of Foundings	17	147	86	10	261**
Number of Closings	8	88	116	32	245**
Number of Disaffiliations	1	3	6	4	14
Number of Mergers	0	1	0	0	1
Number Remaining as United Methodist at End of Period***	9	68	37	14	—

*Includes 77 Indian mission schools.

**Founding and closing dates are unknown for one Indian mission school, hence totals exceed sum of period values by one.

***Includes only those institutions operating in affiliation with The United Methodist Church. Institutions still operating after disaffiliation are excluded.

TABLE B.3. *SUMMARY DATA FOR SEMINARIES AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH*

Institution	1784-1828	1829-1860	1861-1899	1900-1976	Total
Number of Foundings	0	2	10	6	18
Number of Closings	0	0	0	2	2
Number of Mergers	0	0	0	3	3
Number Remaining at End of Period	0	2	12	13	—

APPENDIX C

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Mountain College
ey, Vermont

sboro College
sboro, North Carolina

e University
ul, Minnesota

Lea College
e, Hawaii

Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

High Point College
High Point, North Carolina

Hiwassee College
Madisonville, Tennessee

Huntingdon College
Montgomery, Alabama

Huston-Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

Illinois Wesleyan University
Bloomington, Illinois

Indiana Central University
Indianapolis, Indiana

Iowa Wesleyan College
Mount Pleasant, Iowa

Kansas Wesleyan
Salina, Kansas

Kendall College
Evanston, Illinois

Kentucky Wesleyan College
Owensboro, Kentucky

LaGrange College
LaGrange, Georgia

Lambuth College
Jackson, Tennessee

Lawrence University
Appleton, Wisconsin

Lebanon Valley College
Annville, Pennsylvania

Lindsey Wilson College
Columbia, Kentucky

Lon Morris College
Jacksonville, Texas

Louisburg College
Louisburg, North Carolina

Lycoming College
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

Martin College
Pulaski, Tennessee

McKendree College
Lebanon, Illinois

McMurry College
Abilene, Texas

Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

Methodist College
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Millsaps College
Jackson, Mississippi

Morningside College
Sioux City, Iowa

Morristown College
Morristown, Tennessee

Mount Union College
Alliance, Ohio

Nebraska Wesleyan University
Lincoln, Nebraska

North Carolina Wesleyan U.
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

North Central College
Naperville, Illinois

Ohio Northern University
Ada, Ohio

Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, Ohio

Oklahoma City University
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Otterbein College
Westerville, Ohio

Oxford College of Emory
Oxford, Georgia

Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Pfeiffer College
Misenheimer, North Carolina

Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Randolph-Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Reinhardt College
Waleska, Georgia

Rocky Mountain College
Billings, Montana

Rust College
Holly Springs, Mississippi

Scarritt College
Nashville, Tennessee

Shenandoah College
Winchester, Virginia

Simpson College
Indianola, Iowa

Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

Southwestern College
Winfield, Kansas

Southwestern University
Georgetown, Texas

Spartanburg Methodist College
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Sue Bennett College
London, Kentucky

Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York

Tennessee Wesleyan College
Athens, Tennessee

Texas Wesleyan College
Fort Worth, Texas

Union College
Barbourville, Kentucky

University of Denver
Denver, Colorado

University of Evansville
Evansville, Indiana

University of Puget Sound
Tacoma, Washington

University of the Pacific
Stockton, California

Virginia Wesleyan College
Norfolk, Virginia

Wesleyan College
Macon, Georgia

Wesley College
Dover, Delaware

West Virginia Wesleyan College
Buckhannon, West Virginia

Westmar College
LeMars, Iowa

Westminster College
Salt Lake City, Utah

Wiley College
Marshall, Texas

Willamette University
Salem, Oregon

Wofford College
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Wood Junior College
Mathiston, Mississippi

Young Harris College
Young Harris, Georgia

UNITED METHODIST SEMINARIES AND SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

Boston University School of Theology
Boston, Massachusetts

Candler School of Theology
Atlanta, Georgia

Drew University, The Theological School
Madison, New Jersey

Duke University, The Divinity School
Durham, North Carolina

Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary
Evanston, Illinois

Iliff School of Theology
Denver, Colorado

Methodist Theological School in Ohio
Delaware, Ohio

Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

Saint Paul School of Theology
Kansas City, Missouri

School of Theology at Claremont
Claremont, California

United Theological Seminary
Dayton, Ohio

Wesley Theological Seminary
Washington, D.C.

UNITED METHODIST ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy
Camden, South Carolina

Harwood School
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Holding Institute
Laredo, Texas

Kents Hill School
Kents Hill, Maine

Lydia Patterson Institute
El Paso, Texas

McCurdy School
Espanola, New Mexico

Navajo Methodist Mission School
Farmington, New Mexico

Pennington School
Pennington, New Jersey

Randolph-Macon Academy
Front Royal, Virginia

Red Bird Settlement School
Beverly, Kentucky

Robinson School
Santurce, Puerto Rico

Sager-Brown School
Baldwin, Louisiana

Tilton School
Tilton, New Hampshire

Vashti School
Thomasville, Georgia

Wyoming Seminary
Kingston, Pennsylvania